Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, April 2, 1823. No. 1713.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 17th day of March in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

HENRY GRAY.
SHERIFF.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and Co. beg to announce their having been appointed Agents for the "Oriental Life Insurance Company," of Calcutta, and that they are ready to attend to such Policies as may be presented to them for renewal, as also to be the medium of forwarding applications for new Insurances, and of the receipt, and delivery of the Policies.

A Prospectus of the Institution, with a table of the rates of Premium, may be had on application at their Office in Rampart Row.

Bombay, 2d April 1823.

CAWASJEE AND HORMUSJEE JEWAJEE.

BEG leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have this day opened for Sale at their Shop opposite the Admiralty Hourse a quantity of Boots and Shoes, just received from the well known House of *George Hoby* of London.

Bombay, 2d April 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday the 5th Instant,
A QUANTITY OF

MUSIC

SEVERAL old Piano Fortes, and a Grand Piano Forte by *Broadwood*, nearly new, being a part of the Estate of the late

MR. JOHN GORING,

DECEASED,
Bombay, 2d April 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 7th of April,
AT THE HOUSE LATELY OCCUPIED BY

General Baillie,

(Tankerville,)

SOME articles of handsome Household Furniture; several of them Europe made.

ALSO

A large Dinner and Breakfast service of handsome Enamelled China, the property of a Gentleman who has left the Presidency.

N. B. Sale to commence at half past 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 2d April 1823.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Tuesday the 8th Instant,
THE

Household Furniture

OF

J. Sandwith Esq.

ABOUT EMBARKING FOR EUROPE,
Consisting of

PLATE, Plated ware, Glass, Queens ware, Table, Chairs, Cots, Couches, &c. &c. a Square Piano Forte by *Broadwood.*

And if not previously disposed of
BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,
A neat Chariot with Horses and Harness.

N. B.—The above may be viewed on the 7th Instant, the day preceding the Sale. The Carriage and Horses can be seen at any time by applying to *Kempt and Co.*

TERMS OF SALE CASH;

And the Goods to be cleared away within three days from date of Sale.

Bombay, 2d April 1823.

FOR SALE
ON
COMMISSION
AT
Messrs. Kempt and Co's.
AT
EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY,
FOR
READY MONEY,

A FEW Copies of Lieutenant Colonel *Macdonald's* work on Projectiles, Fuzes, and Telegraphic Communication, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 2d April 1823.

Mineral Waters.

MR. ANDERSON has for sale a few cases of Mineral Waters the Excellency of the virtues of which, may be more easily understood through the annexed extract of a letter dated Broach,

5th April 1822. "Its virtues in cases of liver Complaint are I think unquestionable as from the last Batch which I received when at Bancoote several of my friends derived the greatest Benefit."

Cases of 2 Dozen Bottles at 24 Rs. each.

Ditto of 4 ditto ditto at 40 Rs. each.

Bombay, 2d April 1823.

Mr. Brito

PHYSICIAN AND APOTHECARY,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Public, that, he has received per express Commission per the Ship *Milford* a most complete assortment of Medicines from the respectable House of————————which are now for sale at his Dispensary under the Warehouse of Mr. *Lugrin* in Church Lane which will be opened daily from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the Evening. Mr. *Brito's* practice as a Physician will cause him to be very frequently absent from his dispensary, but an able assistant is in constant attendance.

Bombay, 2d April 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1823.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council deems it requisite that the former usage which permitted General officers on the staff, commanding divisions or stations, to retain the exercise of their authority when on leave on duty or sick, beyond the limits of their respective commands, was not intended to authorize their being accompanied by their public staff officers; and it is now declared that they are to remain and be available for conducting the customary duties of the division or station under the next officer in command, and with whom it will remain to bring them to his head quarters or otherwise, as the expected length of absence of the general officer may make adviseable.

The general officer when beyond his limits, will leave all matters of usual routine and detail to the next in command, but he will retain the power of giving such orders on matters of discipline and General controul as no may deem expedient.

Bombay Castle 21st March 1823.

The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Nautelus being under orders to proceed to the Persian Gulph, and being without a Medical officer, Mr. Acting Assistant Surgeon Mack, who is proceeding to England through Persia, is appointed to the charge of the Medical duties of that Cruizer until her arrival at Bushire, from which date he will cease to be borne on the returns of this Presidency.

Bombay Castle 24th March, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Worthy, line Adjutant at Rajcote, to superintend the repairs, of the public buildings at that station.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to augment the strength of the 1st or Marine Battalion of the 11th Regiment N. I. to one thousand Privates, and to direct that the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment cease to be a Marine Battalion.

His Excellency to Commander in Chief is requested to take the necessary steps for transferring two hundred sepoys of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, who may be well calculated for duties on board Cruizers and Boats, to the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment.

The following alterations and promotions are made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in consequence of the death of Lieut. General R. Gore upon the senior list on 18th September last, and the resignation of Lieut. Donald Mitchell, of the Bombay European Regiment on 24th July 1822.

Infantry.

Senior Colonel of a Regiment Lieut. General Thomas Marshall, to be placed on the "Senior List" agreeably to the Regulations, vice Gore deceased,—Date of Rank 19th September 1822.

Senior Lieut. Colonel of Infantry Thomas Corsellis, to be Lieut. Col. Commandant of a Regiment of Infantry, vice Marshall placed on the "Senior List",—Do. 19th September 1822.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieutenant. Colonel W. Sandwith to take rank, vice Corsellis,—Do. 19th September 1822.

PROMOTION.

Senior Major J. F. Salter to be Lieut. Colonel. vice Edward deceased,—Do, 2d March 1823.

Bombay European Regiment.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major. N. C. Maw and Capt. W. Henderson, to take rank in succession to Sandwith promoted,—Do. 19th September 1822.

Supernumerary Lieut. R. J. Crozier, to be brought upon the effective strength, vice Mitchell retired.

PROMOTION.

Senior John Thompson to be Lieut. vice Henderson promoted,—Do. 19th September 1822.

8th Regt. N. I.

PROMOTION.

Senior Captain W. H. Stanley to be Major; Lieut. (B. Capt.) Charles Payne to be Capt. and Senior Ensign R. W. Lukin to be Lieut., in succession to Salter promoted,—do. 2d March 1823.

In consequence of the death of Lieut. W. G. Thurnham, Brigade Major in Candeish, on the 14th Instant, the Honourable the Governor in Council directs that the following promotion take place.

7th Regt. N. I.

Senior Ensign John S. F. Rebenack to be Lieut. vice Thurnham deceased,—Date of Rank 1 March 5th 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order by Lieut Col. Prother C. B. dated Bhooj the 3d Feb. 1823, directing Capt. Falconer of the Reg. of Artillery, to superintend the erection of a guard room in the Hill fort of Bhooj; and another of the 17th of the same month, directing him to superintend the annual Repairs to the public Buildings at that station, until the arrival of the Engineer officer lately appointed to Cutch and Kattywar.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is likewise pleased to confirm an order by Lieut. Col. Russell C. B. commanding at Sholapore dated the 10th Instant, appointing Capt. Lamy, Major of Brigade, to the charge of the Bazars at that station from the 1st Inst., the Superintendent of Bazars to the Poonah Division of the army having assumed charge of the duties at Poonah.

Captain Aitchison having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, is to resume the digest of the Military Regulations in force under this Presidency.

Bombay Castle 26th March 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council permits Major Litchfield of the 21 Regt. of Light Cavalry to continue in Persia, after being relieved by Captain Sorlieux, until the end of June next, and eventually to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years from that date, agreeably to the Regulations

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Cornet George Arbuthnot of the 3d Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, and Lieut. Frederick H. Billamore of the 2d Batt. 9th Regt. N. I. to proceed to Europe for the benefit of their health.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. *to Govt.*

Head Quarters: Bombay Saturday 29th March 1823.

By the Commander in Chief.

1. The following posting and removals of Officers are ordered,

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Corsellis is posted to the 1st or Grenadier Regt. N. I. vice Marshall

Lieutenant Colonel Aitchison is transferred from the 1st Batt. 8th Regt. to the 2d Batt. 1st or Grenadier Regt. N. I. and.

Lieut. Colonel Salter (late Promotion) is posted to the 1st Batt. 8th Regt. N. I.

8th Regiment N. I.

Major Hough is transferred from the 2d to the 1st Batt. and Major Stanley (late Promotion) is posted to the 2d Battalion.

Captain Payne (late Promotion) is posted to the 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant Lukin (late Promotion) is posted to the 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant Sanderson is transferred from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 1st March, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Ewart, C. B. H. M. 67th Regiment, has permission to proceed to Europe on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years, from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 1st March, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS,

The leave granted by His Excellency Lieut. General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, to Lieutenant Carrol of the 4th Light Dragoons, to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account, for two years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 3d March, 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Under the Rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th November 1816, His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the date specified against their respective Names, viz.

14th Foot,—Lieut. Thos. Kirkman, 17th March, 1822.

16th Drags (Lancers),—W. Hake, 25th June, 1822

47th Foot,—Lieut. Thos. Daly, 25th Sept. 1822.

69th Foot,—Lieut. John Smith, 25th Octr. 1822.

59th Foot,—Lieut. Samuel Clutterbuck, 25th October, 1822.

69th Foot,—Lieut. Aaron Warlock, 20th November, 1822.

14th Foot,—Lieut. Henry Johnson, 30th November 1822.

30th Foot,—Lieut. Richd. Maryne, 28th January, 1823.

14th Foot,—Lieut. M. C. Lynch, 11th February, 1823.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

5TH MARCH, 1823.

Lieut. Gillespie, of H. M 4 h Light Dragoons is appointed an Extra Aid-de Camp to the Honorable the Governor of Bombay, from the 1st February, 1823.

Captain W. Havelock of the same Regt. is appointed Aid de-Camp to His Excellency Lieut. General the Hon'ble Sir C. Colville, G C. B vice Lieut Frankland resigned, from 1st January 1823

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

6TH MARCH, 1823.

1. The Regulations for the Dress of Officers of the Royal Army, dated Horse Guards, 25th April, 1822, having been received by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, all former orders transmitted to this country relative to Military Costume, are of course to cease at the period directed, viz. the 25th of October of the current year, on which day the new Regulations will be in full force in India, so that every practicable endeavour must be made in the interval by all concerned, to conform to the rules prescribed within the period specified.

2. In consideration however of the great inconvenience which in a tropical climate would be felt from a rigid adherence to these Regulations in all their parts, the Commander in Chief after a full Review of the well regulated indulgences which have been from time to time sanctioned by his predecessor in command, will take upon him to permit from this date the few following exceptions, solely in consideration of the intense heat at certain periods of the year.

3. The embroidered Coat is not to be worn by the General, or Personal Staff, except at the Government Houses of the three Presidencies at Public Dinners, Levees, and Balls, on which occasions tight Pantaloons, and Hessian Boots are to be used, the same as prescribed for Officers attending Levees at the British Court.

4 The Dress as laid down in the Regulations is to be worn only at the Government Houses of the three Presidencies, by Regimental Officers of Cavalry, and Infantry, when attending Public Dinners, Levees, and Balls, on which occasions the Sash for Infantry is dispensed with. The Coat to be hooked only at the Collar, and a Waist Belt to be worn under it. The Girdle, Pouch Belt, and Sabre Tach, worn by Officers of Cavalry, may in like manner be dispensed with. The Jacket to be hooked at the Collar, and the Waist Belt as now used.

5. In every other situation whether of dress, or undress, all Officers are allowed during the hot months to wear white Cotton, or Linen Trowsers, or Overalls. Their Coats, or Jackets hooked only at the Collar, without Sash, or Girdle, and the Waist Belt under the Coat, or Jacket. The only exceptions are, that on public duty, or at Reviews Officers are to be dressed exactly according to the King's Regulations with the indulgence of wearing the loose Trowsers instead of the Tight Pantaloons.

6. The Woolen Overalls, or Trowsers, prescribed by the Regulations, are to be worn by all Officers of the Royal Army serving on the Bengal Presidency, from the 15th of November, to the 15th February, at the Stations and places below Patna, and from the 1st of November, to the 1st March, at the Stations to the North and Westward of Dinapore inclusive.

Their Excellencies the Commander in Chief at Madras, and Bombay, are requested with reference to climate, and local circumstances, to fix the periods for wearing the Warm Overalls, or Trowsers by His Majesty's Officers under their command respectively.

8. The adoption by the Officers of the Adjutant General, and Quarter Master General's Departments, by the King's Brigade Majors, and by Regimental Officers of Infantry of the Shell Jacket, as an undress to be worn by Individuals when taking the Exercise in, or around Cantonments, or Camps, also at Regimental Parades, or Drills but never at Reviews or on public duty, having, with due consideration, been sanctioned by the Marquis of Hastings, the Commander in Chief orders a continuance of that attire on the occasions laid down. The Shell Jacket while on Regimental Parade to be buttoned, and the Waist Belt made of white Buffalo leather, inch wide, to be worn.

9. His Excellency further Sanctions the use of Jackets of the lightest texture, and of the most convenient description for functionaries of the public Departments in their respective offices, and for Regimental Officers in their own Quarters.

10. When Officers are engaged in Field Sports they will wear of course such Clothing as they may find most suitable, and on such occasions there can be no objection to their wearing round Hats; but it must be clearly, and distinctly understood, that in every other situation whatever, Staff Officers are always to wear Cocked Hats, and all Regimental Officers their respective Regulation Caps.

11. The Shell Jacket is to be made of scarlet Broad Cloth, or Cambret, with the Prussian Collar three inches deep, single Breasted, small Button, Staff, or Regimental, as the case may be, without Lace of any description, excepting that required to form the Shoulder Strap.

12. For the Staff, the usual blue Collar and Cuffs, and for Regimental Officers the established Facings for their Corps.—Field Officers to wear Epaulets made small of the Staff or Regimental pattern, on the Shell Jackets

13. The Commander in Chief having given every attention in his power to the severity of Climate, in endeavouring with the requisite advertence to Uniformity, to suit the convenience of the Army, he naturally expects all concerned will strictly adhere to the Rules laid down, as it would mortify him exceedingly to find himself obliged to notice any loose deviation after the latitude now assigned.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

We weave the same web still, twist the same rope again and again.

BURTON.

Your Correspondent YACOOT, in his "*Adaptation*"—I think, musical Composers call it of ELIA's "New Years Eve," has broken off, after giving the first four Lines of "The New Year," "by hearty, cheerful Mr. Cotton."—I send you the piece entire, and ELIA's concluding words, which are just as worthy of *republication* as those more favored passages we were presented with in your Paper of the 1st of January. The original you will find in the "*London Magazine*" by Baldwin, Cradock and Joy, January 1821; a periodical, probably, not much read in this Country.

SIC VOS NON VOBIS.

"THE NEW YEAR.

Hark, the cock crows, and yon bright Star
Tells us, the day himself's not far;
And see where, breaking from the night,
He gilds the western hills with light.
With him old Janues doth appear,
Peeping into the future year,
With such a look as seems to say,
The prospect is not good that way.
Thus do we rise, ill sight to see,
And 'gainst ourselves to prophesy;
When the prophetic fear of things,
A more tormenting mischief brings,
More full of soul tormenting gall,
Then direst mischiefs can befall.
But stay! but stay! Methinks my sight,
Better inform'd by clearer light,
Descerns sereneness in that brow,
That all contracted seem'd but now.
His revers'd face may show distaste
And frown upon the ills are past;
But that which this way looks is clear,
And smiles upon the New-born year.
He looks too from a place so high,
The year lies open to his eye;
And all the moments open are,
To the exact discoverer.
Yet more and more he smiles upon
The happy revolution.
Why should we then suspect or fear
The influences of a year;
So smiles upon us the first morn,
And speaks us good so soon as born;
Plague on't the last was ill enough,
This cannot but make better proof;
Or, at the worst, as we brush'd thro'
The last, why so we may this too;
And then the next in reason should
Be super excellently good:
For the worst ills (we daily see,)
Have no more perpetuity,
Than the best fortunes that do fall;
Which also bring us wherewithal
Longer their being to support,
Than those do of the other sort;
And who has one good year in three,
And yet repines at destiny,
Appears ungreatful in the case.
And merits not the good he has.
Then let us welcome the New Guest
With lusty brimmers of the best;
Mirth always should Good fortune meet,
And renders e'en Disaster sweet:
And though the Princess turn her back;
Let us but line ourselves with sack,
We better shall by far hold out,
Till the next year she face about.

How say you, reader;—Do not these verses smack of the rough magnanimity of the old English vein? Do they not fortify like a cordial? enlarging the heart, and productive of sweet blood and generous spirits, in the concoction?—Where be those puling fears of death, just now expressed, or affected? Passed like a cloud—absorbed in the purging sun-light of clear poetry—clean washed away by a wave of genuine Helicon, your only spa for those hypochondries. And now another, cup of the generous!—and a merry new year and many of them, to you all, my masters.

ELIA.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

London 6 months sight 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d.
Calcutta 30 days do. 102d to 103d.
Madras ditto—99 per 100 Madras.
Surat 8, ditto—98 per 100 Surat.
Spanish Dollars, 219 Rs. per 100 ditto.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 2D APRIL 1823.

Our readers have no doubt, from time to time, derived considerable gratification from some papers published in our columns signed "Yacoot," "Looloo," and "Abu Jaad."—It has now become our duty to draw the attention of the public, at some length to these productions; and in commencing our observations we must express to those Gentlemen (we except Mr. Flower) and Ladies, to whom these communications are said to have given offence, our sincere concern at the pain we may have unwittingly been the means of occasioning them.

We can assure them that every reasonable precaution was taken by us to prevent the possibility of offending any individual.

Mingling little in society, we had no opportunity of ascertaining the public opinion on these communications, and we only now regret that we took no other means of satisfying ourselves, beyond that of writing to Abu Jaad himself, whether his productions were personal or not.

That appeal to him we repeatedly made; and his repeated assurances that the sketches he sent for publication, were neither intended nor calculated to give pain to any individual, satisfied us that these productions which were written in so able and apparently Gentlemanly a manner really came from a man of honor, and we accordingly gave them a place in our columns, without insisting on his disclosing to us his real name—nor was it until after the occurrence of a circumstance which shall be stated in the sequel that we learnt from one of our friends, who had a better opportunity of discovering the feeling that prevailed, the extent of the dissatisfaction oc-

sioned by Abu Jaad's papers, or the point and nature of the allusions they were rumoured to contain. Regarding Abu Jaad, we cannot divest ourselves of the feeling that he is a gentleman, and under that impression we now call upon him to appear in his own character, and make those declarations of the inoffensive nature of his letters, either to the public, or privately to the individuals who deem themselves aggrieved, which he has so repeatedly made to us in private communications.

We shall anxiously expect to be apprized of the adoption of one of these alternatives before the publication of our next number. No one will have more pleasure than ourselves in finding we have not been deceived in our opinion of the character of Abu Jaad: and that he will be able to establish to the public that *We* merely displayed a laudable anxiety to contribute to the gratification of our readers by the publication of lucubrations that contained amusing sketches of character drawn, not from individuals with whom the author was acquainted in Bombay, but from a general knowledge of mankind. We are confident that every candid mind will be satisfied from the account we have now given of our connection with Abu Jaad, that in so far as we ourselves are concerned, there has been but one Wish, that of contributing to the pleasure of our readers without the slightest intention of offending, or being the means of giving offence.

That conviction, however we unfortunately could not create in the mind of Mr. Flower, a gentleman who considered himself to have been injured by some part of the writings of Abu Jaad. From the preceding statement, the impossibility of our discovering to him the real author will be perceived. We leave it to the public to form its own Judgement on Mr. Flower's conduct. If he himself feels that he has acted as became either his own dignity as a Magistrate, or as was decorous or just towards us, we cannot but pity him. We were in the heat of the moment about to take those steps which would have taught Mr. Flower that our first feeling was not that of pity, but of revenge. We were however accidently prevented from putting our designs in execution. The insult was not of that nature which a gentleman should have offered, and we might perhaps in the eyes of our friends have done him a greater honor than he deserved, in noticing his conduct as a difference between Gentlemen. For the violent excesses of spirits of this kind, the Law after all, perhaps, provides the best and the only fitting remedy, and before a legal tribunal Mr. Flower shall be called to answer for his unwarrantable outrage, the details of which we now proceed to lay before our readers.

Mr. Flower accompanied by Mr. Henshaw called at the Gazette Office on Saturday last On their names being announced, the Editor desired that they should be shewn up into his private apartments. The Editor met them at the head of the stairs, when Mr Flower addresed "him, as follows, "I am come Mr. Hughes "to speak to you respecting a letter which "appeared in your last paper." "Very well, Sir," was the reply of the Editor, "walk into this room, and I will hear what you have to say." The Editor then conducted them into the room and invited them to sit down. Mr. Flower continued, "I am come, Sir, to ask the name of the author of the letter." "Upon my word it is not in my power to comply with your wish", replied the Editor, "for I myself do not know his name." "Then Sir," said Mr. Flower "I look to you (or upon you) as the author, "and I insist on your making a public apo- "logy for the gross insult offered in it to "my family." The Editor declared that he was really sorry that Mr. Flower should conceive his family insulted, and begged he would point out to him the offensive passage—Mr. Flower replied, "read your paper." The Editor stated, that he had done so carefully, and solemnly disclaimed all knowledge of any personal allusion in the last Gazette either to his family or to any other person, and again urged him to point out the part which appeared to him offensive. To this Mr. Flower again replied "read your paper," adding, as he was going away, "I will give you two days to consider of an apology, which you shall publish." "There is no necessity" replied the Editor, "for my taking two days "to think on the subject, as I do assure you "*now* that I have not to my knowledge insulted "your family." "Do you say so," said Mr. Flower, and hastily turning back, seized the only thing in the apartment he was then in, which happened to be an umbrella, and holding it with both his hands, struck the Editor a violent blow on the head which completely stunned him for some moments, and rendered him utterly incapable of resistance; and altho' Mr. Flower must have observed him to be in that state, he repeated his blows until a third person (but not his companion Mr. Henshaw) stepped in between them. Mr. Flower and his companion then left the office, and the Editor had written to a friend to consult with him on the best means of conveying a message to Mr. Flower, when in the mean time another of the Editors Friends received a message, which had been sent without the Editors knowledge, intimating in general terms, that something of a disagreeable nature had occured to the Editor. This friend happened to be with another gentleman, also a friend of the Editor, when he received the message, and they both resolved to go and see what occurrence had taken place, the nature of which they were at the time unable to conjecture. The last mentioned Gentleman thus accidentally introduced, happened to be a Magistrate, who, when he found the Editor in an irritated state of mind, and deliberating on the readiest means of breaking the peace, without saying any thing to the Editor, intimated his apprehension in writing to the Senior Magistrate of Police, who immediately appeared at the Gazette Office, and bound over the Editor to keep the peace.

Since writing the above, Abu Jaad, hearing of the occurrence which took place on Saturday, has voluntarily come forward and avowed himself to us; and he hopes to convince the public in our next number, that of the sketches he has given, all are either fanciful or copied from works in his possession.

HIGH WATER AT BOMBAY.

THE ENSUING WEEK.

Week Days.		H.	M.	Festivals.
Wednesday.	2	2	50	
Thursday.	3	3	50	
Friday.	4	5	10	*St. Ambrose.*
Saturday.	5	6	15	
Sunday.	6	7	15	1*st.—Sunday after Easter.*
Monday.	7	8	8	
Tuesday.	8	8	50	

Bombay

Arrivals.—Lieut. F. Straton, Madras Cav.
Departures.—Capt J. Morgan,
Assist Surgeon James Ranken Ben. Establishment.
Superiotg. Surg. J. A. Maxwell,
Ensign D. M. Scobie 2 | 7th Regt.
Lieut. A. P. Le Messurier 2 Batt. 12th Regit.
Capt. Schuler, Artillery,
Lt. and A. Qr. Mast. J. Atherton 47th Regt.
Sup Surg. H, Morgan P. D. A.
Lieut. T. Stakes, Pioneers.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

Arrivals,—March 30 The H. C. Cruizer Aurora Lieut. R. E. Goodrge from Persian Gulph 19th March.

Do. Ship Dunvegan Castle, D. Campbell, from China, 27th Jan.

Do. Ship Royal Charlotte, Wm. Howell, from China 30th Jan.

31, Armed Ketch Chacer Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy, form Rutnageery.

PASSENGERS

Per Aurora.—Lieut. E. Harris, H. C. Marine Do, Dunvegan Castle, Captain Straton.

Departures.—March 26, Ship Samarang, John Gover, to China.

27, The H. C. C. Nautilus, Lieut. R. Watson to Persian Gulph.

28, Ship Bombay Merchant, John Hill, to Calcutta

Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomud to Surat.

30, The H. C. Cruzer Vestal, Lieut, J. W. Gay to Mocha.

PASSENGERS.

By Bombay Merchant—Mrs. Hill Capt. Thos. Mitchell, Mr. S. W. Washwood, M. Thos A. Bushell.

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Ship Milford, for China.
Cornwallis, for ditto.
Ranger, for Mauritius.
Samdany, for Bussorah.
Caroline, for ditto.
Harriet, for ditto.
Portuguese.—Ship Angelica, for Macao.

Calcutta.

Arrivals—March 11. Ship Bombay, H. Humphreys from Bombay 14th January, and Colombo 5th February. Passengers from Bombay: Mrs Colonel McClintock; Mrs. Humphreys, and 2 children; Mrs. Montgomery and child, and Mr. Bryne.

March 12. Ship Exmouth, A. Bramwell, from Rangoon 24th Feb. Passenger, Capt. W. Fleming.

Deapartures—Portuguese ship Margarita. A, F. Marquis for Macao, French brig Irma, J. Jauberry for Bourdeaux.

March 8, Ship Prince of Orange, John Montcrieff for London.

Vessels gone to sea.—March 6 Mercury, (French.) Franklin, (American) and John Shore and Aram brigs.

March 8, Nerbudda, Sir Edward Paget, Thames Eliza, and Sun brig.

March 10, Enterprenante and Irma (F.) and General Hewett.

Madras.

Arrivals.—March 15, Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eatop, from Vizagapatam 7th March; do. Ship Flora, J. Sheriff; from Calcutta 28th February; do. Ship Franklin, J. Garven, from Calcutta 1st March; 16, Brig Bucephalus, J. Wyllie, from Sumatra 24th February, and Masulipatam 14th March; 19, Ship Hashmy, J. J. Denham, from Penang 4th March.

Departures.—March 14, Brig Scythe, A. Biscadel, for Mauritius; do. Ship Union, A. Fornier, for Pondichery and Southern Ports; do Ship Argyle, J. R. Harding, for Calcutta; 13, Morning Star, F. Monat for Calcutta; do. H. C. Ship Marchioness of Ely, Brook Kay, for London; 14. Brig Norfolk, M. Kingsell, for Eastward; 15. Ship Portsea, E. Worthington, for Calcutta; 16. Ship Scotia, Alexander Agnew, for Calcutta; 17, Brig Bucephalus, J. Wylie, for Columbo; 26, Ship Franklin, J. J. Garven, for Philadelphia; do. Flora, J. Sheriff, for Negapatam.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

Marriages.

At Poonah on the 26th of March at the house of A. Millar Esq by the Rev T. Robinson Lieut. G. S. F. Painsted of the 2d Batt. 10th Regt. B. N. I. to Mary Widow of the late Mr. Gormly, of his M. 67th Regt.

Births.

At Tellicherry on the 17th February, Mrs. A. Almuda, of a daughter.

Deaths.

At Surat, in the 1st instant Lieut. Colonel Edwards.—The following Division Order issued by Major General Wilson on this occasion will afford some gratification to the friends of the deceased.

DIVISION ORDER.

Head Quarters Surat, 2nd March 1823.

By Major General Wilson,

"With Sentiments of deep concern, Major General "Wilson has to notify the Death of Lieutenant Colo- "nel Edwards, Commanding the District of Candiesh, "which took place yesterday at this Station; in an- "nouncing his melancholy event, the Major General "records the tribute of his sincere regret for the loss "of a Meritorious Officer, whose constant and ardent "zeal in the Duties of his Profession, orcured the "Honorable notice and approbation of his Superior, "evinced by selecting him for his recent Command."

On the 14th instant, at Dhooliah near Mollagaum, Lieut. W. G. Thurnam, of the 7th Regt. Bombay N. I. late Major of Brigade to the force in Candiesh. In the premature death of this gallant Officer, the Service has lost an excellent and valuable Soldier, and his numerious friends a truly worthy man and agreeable compacion.

On the 24th March Mr. Frederick Moir, aged 60 years.

Calcutta.

Marriages.

On the 7th March, at the house of H. W. Droz, Esq. Cossimbazar, by the Revd. W. Eales; Major G. Sevency, Deputy Principal Commissary of Ordnance, to Maria Arabella, eldest daughter of A. Haig, Esq. late of the H. C. Medical Service.

Births.

On Saturday, the 1st March, Mrs. Anne Pyva, of a Son.

On Thursday, the 6th March, Mrs. Elizabeth Pereira, wife of J. Pereira, of a Son.

At Hoogly, on the 6th March, the Lady of Mr. H. C. Broeager, of a Daughter.

At Suitangunge, near Bauglepore on the 3d March, the lady of Major W. C. Faithful, of the 2d Battalion 4th Native Regiment, of a daughter.

Deaths.

On Saturday, the 8th March, James Broders, Esq. aged 85 years.

On Saturday evening, the 8th March, after an illness of 18 months, Sejeant John Lewis, Garrison Key Serjeant of Fort William, aged 58 years, 22 of which he had spent in the service of the Honorable Company.

On Tuesday the 11th March, Mr. Jas. Baxter.

At Serampore, on Saturday night the 8th March, of the Cholera Morbus, Mr. J. F. Annosett, aged 28 years and 8 months.

Madras.

Marriage.

On the 15th Instant, at St. George's Church, Captain Bayley, Assistant to the Resident of Nagpore, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Gilbert Ricketts. Esq.

Deaths.

On Saturday the 15th Instant, Mr. Jacob Ludavick Rothmeyer, eldest son of Mr. Philip Henry Rothmeyer, aged 24 years and 10 months after a lingering illness of ten months, which he bore with Christian fortitude and died perfectly resigned to the will of his Maker.

At Bangalore on the 16th March, In the 35th year of his age, Captain Edwin Oldnall, of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, N. I.

Europe.

Marriage.

On the 8th October, by special license, at St. James's Church, Lord Viscount Mandeville, eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, to Miss Sparrow, daughter to the Right Honourable Lady Olivia Sparrow, of Brampton Park, Huntingdonshire, and niece to the Earl of Gosford.

At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, on the 5th October, William Cathcart Boyd, Esq. only son of the late Cathcart Boyd, Esq. Examiner and Accountant of His Majesty's Customs for Scotland, to Louisa Elizabeth, Upper Seymour Street West, daughter of the late Captain Pringle, royal navy, and widow of William Richardson, Esq.

On Thursday, 17th October, at St. Margaret's Church, Lyan, Norfolk, by the Rev. John Ackroyd, of Wells, Mr. J. Roope, of Norwich, to Jane youngest daughter of S. Clayton, Esq. solicitor, of the former place.

Births.

At Sundrum, on the 29th September, Mrs Hamilton, of Sundrum, of a Son.

On the 7th October, Mrs. Wilson, Lonedoch Place of a son.

At Moffat, on the 6th October, the Lady of John Cunningham, Esq. of Ducbrae, of a son.

At Rockvale, Fife, on the 12th October, the Lady of Major Dods, of a son.

At Newhall, on the 11th October, the Lady of John Buckie, Esq of a daughter.

On the 19th October, at the Rectory, Little Massingham, Norfolk, the lady of the Reverend C. D. Brereton, of a son.

On the 19th October, at Tilgate Forest, Lodge, Sussex, the lady of Edwards B. Sugden, Esq.; of a son.

Deaths.

On the 6th inst. in St. Peter's-square, Leeds, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Chas. Atkinson, late of Bradley Mill, near Huddersfield.

At Clumber, the family seat in Nottinghamshire, on the 27th September, the Duchess of Newcastle.

At Rome, Cardinal Charles, Andre Pelagallo, at the age of 66 years.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.
March 8th, 1823.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL.
31 0	Remittable Loan.....	30 0
8 0	5 Per Cent Loan Certificates	7 0

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 27th February, 1823.

Mr. W. B. Martin, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

THERMOMETRICAL TABLE.

CALCUTTA,—Fourth Week in February.

*** *Thermometer placed at a North Window in the shade*

February 1823.	Degs	*February* 1823.	Degs
Saturday 22d	7 A. M.....65	Wednesday 26th	6½ A. M. ... 65
	12½ P. M.... 85		12 M. ...81
	5 P. M.... 85		5¼ P. M. ..83
			11 P. M. corruscations.
Sunday	6½ A. M.....65	Thursday 27th	6½ A. M. ... 67
	12 M. 83		4 P M. ...87
	5¼ P M.....85		5½ P. M. ...83
		Friday 28th	Even Corruscations.
Monday 24th	7 A. M.... .68		6½ A. M. ..69
	12½ P. M.... 86		12½ P. M. ..88
	4½ P. M.....88		5 P. M.....86
			Even. Corruscations.
Tuesday 25th	7 A. M.....67		Thunder and wind, and in the Night Rain.
	12 M 83		
Highest Range,....88			

Lowest Ditto.....65	
Average Medium	76½

MEDICAL REPORT.

The average of the Thermometer continues to encrease. This with the late alteration in the state of the weather, (Rain, Thunder and Lightning) has contributed to promote a corresponding alteration in the general state of disease: the proportion of which has very considerably and suddenly increased, although the *peculiar* character of it has not yet assumed a decided form, as it probably will soon do. *Females* and *Children* hold a conspicuous proportion of this deterioration from good health, which has for several weeks past continued almost uninterruptedly to bless Calcutta and its neighbourhood, among the natives, it is said, that Cholera has again *re-appered*; may the progess of this dreadful scourge be averted.

Durhamtolah, March 3, 1823. P.

BENGAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

We have just seen the Fifth Report of the Bengal Auxiliary Missionary Society, but as to insert the whole of it would be much too long for our limited space, we have made the following abstract, containing the most interesting parts of it which cannot fail to give pleasure to every one, who feels interested in the education of the natives of India, or who wishes to see them shake off the shackles of superstition with which they are so fast bound, and assume to themselves the place which every reasonable being is destined to hold among his fellows. Without being enthusiasts, we feel that we cannot speak in too high or too flattering terms of the labors of the individuals who have exerted themselves so actively to bring about these desirable ends. Indeed we are fully convinced that education and civilization are the bases upon which every thing rests that is great or noble in our nature, and whatever other couses may be subservient to this end, we maintain that without these, they will all be useless. We now proceed to point out the extent of the Society's labors.

Besides the Union Chapel in the Durrumotallah which belongs to this Society, Native Chapels have been established at Mirzapoor, Manicktula, and Kidderpore. With the exception of that at Manicktula, which it has been deemed advisable to relinquish, these are well attended. Tracts and religious books have been distributed at these stations, and divine service performed on Sunday mornings and Tuesday evenings to attentive and numerous audiences.

Schools, which we consider to be the most useful of the Society's labours, have been established at Kidderpore, Bhobanipore, Chitlah and Tallah Gunge.—On Sunday mornings, the Chitlah and Kidderpore Schools are regularly catechized in one of the Bengallee Chapels,

where the number of Children in attendance, frequently amounts to 70.

A Female School under the superintendence of Mrs. Trawin, has also been established where there is sometimes an attendance of 16 girls.—Two of these have made considerable progress in reading and have committed to memory the whole of the catechism. The regularity of their attendance and the attention they have displayed to what has been taught them, is said to have been highly gratifying.

The establishment of the School Press, is another means which in the hands of the Society promises to be highly instrumental in enlightening the natives.—The following account will shew that the Society has not been idle in availing themselves of this powerful engine, for it appears that "during the last year the Society's Press has printed in Bengallee 12,500 tracts—In English and Bengallee 18,000. In Hindootanee 4,500—In English and Hindoostanee 1,500—In Hinduwi 1,500 amounting in all to 30,000, and making a total of tracts which have been printed by the Society since its establishment of 117,000."

The Society also possesses Chapels at Chinsurah and Benares. Messrs Pearson and Munday preside at the former, and Mr. Adam at the latter place.—Catechetical instruction and preaching are the principal means used by these Gentlemen to promote the important objects which they have in view.

For the support of the Society, branches have been formed among its friends, which seem to promise the most favorable results. Among these are the Calcutta Ladies' Branch Society, which has contributed during the last year to the amount of Sa. Rs. 730. 10. Another Branch Society at Chinsurah has contributed sicca Rupees 773. 2. 3, and a third in His Majesty's 17th Regt. of Foot, Sicca Rupees 84. 8. In addition to this, Society's Press has cleared Sa. Rs. 2,387. 6, and the sale of their publications has realized Sa. Rs. 153. The whole of the Society's Funds for the last year amount to Sa. Rs. 7,419. 14. 9 and its disbursments to Sa. Rs. 11,096. 7,3 leaving the Society in debt Sa. Rs. 3676. 1. 6.

We cannot leave this subject without reverting to a circumstance, of a very novel nature, viz. the education of native females. We look upon the formation of a School having this object in view as one of the most direct attacks upon the formidable system of Hindu superstition that could be made, and while we warmly offer our mite of applause to the general objects of the Society, we cannot avoid particularly noticing this fact as the most spirited and praiseworthy attempt that has yet been made for the diffusion of knowledge, and the amelioration of the condition of our fellow men.

Bengal Hurkaru, March 12.

Bachelor's Ball. The Bachelor's Ball is generally the finale of the gaieties of the season, and this festive close took place on last Monday night; but, though highly brilliant and acttractive, it appeared to be less numerously attended than the character of the entertainment, and the favorableness of the weather promised; for there had been a fresh northerly wind and showers all day, and the evening was cool and pleasant. Dancing, however, wanted nothing in spirit, and consisted almost entirely of Quadrilles, five or six setts being "on the light fantastic toe" at once. The company descended to Supper about half past 12 o'clock. Colonel MARLAY was President on the occasoin, and in a neat and appropriate speech called upon his brother Bachelors to toast with enthusiasm, "The Ladies who had honored them with their presence." The call was of course obeyed with acclamations. After Supper dancing was resumed, and kept up till about 3 o'clock; but many of the jolly Bachelors continued consoling themselves with libations of sparkling Champagne till near five. The Band of the 44th Regiment played in the intervals of dancing several beautiful airs, with great taste and skill.

Colonel Lambton.—In our paper of the 6th of February we announced the death of Lt. Colonel WILLIAM LAMBTON, of H. M. 33d Regt. the late venerable Superintendent of the grand Trigonometrical Survey of India, and a Correspondent has now enabled us to offer some further particulars of the long and meritorious career of that distinguished officer.

"The labours of Colonel LAMBTON are well known to all readers of the Asiatic Researches, and their general utility, as far as the geography of India is concerned, has been too universally felt to need any illustration. We may be permitted however, cursorily to notice those parts of his works which are justly denominated scientific; and as such, have made the Dekhan and central parts of India, objects of classic interest throughout the civilized world.

"The original object of the Marquis Wellesley in establishing the Trigonometrical Survey, was to unite the East and West coasts of the Peninsula, so as to conne at the latter with the Government observatory at Madras, upon precisely the same principles as those which had been adopted by the French and English Philosophers in connecting the observatories of Greenwich and Paris. The Noble Marquis's choice fell on Lieut. William Lambton, then on the personal staff of Major General Baird, and it appears that the powers of discrimination which characterized the whole of that great man's administration were here exerted with their wonted effect; for the mild, easy and affable demeanor of Lieut. LAMBTON, did not conceal from the piercing eye of his Lordship the great and grasping intellect, the high powers of reflection and the uncontrouled perseverance which never viewed a difficulty or embarrassment, but with a steady determination to surmount it.

"In the progress of his labours, the late Lt. Colonel found that a noble field was laid open for adding to the scientific date respecting the figure of the Earth, by carrying a series of Triangles down that meridian which passes through the southern promontory of India; for as the extent of the same meridian was limited on the Northern side, by the boundary of the British Territories only, there was obviously an opportunity of of measuring a meridional are of nearly 26° in Amplitude which would be almost thrice as great as that which had occupied the great French Philosophers Mechain and De Lambre between the Ballarie Isles and Dunkirk. Such a boon to science could not escape the notice of our Philosopher; the difficulties however of attaining it were such as would perhaps have appalled any man of moderate capacity, though with him they seemed merely to enhance the value of the prize, and the result has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its projector. Already had the meridional series been brought to Ellichpoor, which gave an amplitude of more than 12° of latitude and in spite of his advanced age the active mind of the Philosopher still contemplated the extention of it to the northern limits of the British Dominions; for the completion of which alone he wished his life to be preserved. With a degree of vigour and fire which would have done credit even to his earlier years, he embarked for the continuation of his arduous career from Hyderabad in the middle of January, but providence willed it otherwise. On his arrival at Hinghan Ghat on the 26th of January, he fell a victim to a catarrh which had long threatened his existence, and which being ultimately attended with fever, put a period to his life.

"Thus in an obscure village of central India, has died at the age it is believed of 75, one of the most highly endowed Philosophers and Mathematicians that ever trod on her shores.—A man whose name will ever be dear to science.—One of the sacred few who have tended to raise the fame of England, in the intellectual scale, with the civilized world. He died not ingloriously. Long after the blazoned deeds of war and gallantry shall be committed to oblivion; Long after the greatest feats of diplomacy shall be known merely on reference to musty documents: Long after the most spen-

did victories shall cease to be the subjects of discussion; will the labours of Colonel Lambton, be viewed with interest by the votaries of science: and it will hereafter be one of the proudest boats of the power which rules this country, that it has been the beneficent patron and steady protector of an undertaking which confers more practical benefit in the solution of the grand question of the figure of the Earth, than the efforts of all the world besides."

Suppl. to the Govt. Gaz. March 13.

AN EASY OBTAINMENT OF A SON.—Loaknoth Bose, an Inhabitant of Simlea, Banian of Mr. Lindeman the Undertaker, on going out some where on the 22d of Falgoon, heard the cries of an infant in the drain along his way; he having approached it, saw that the umbilical cord of the infant was not cut off.—Moved with compassion, he took the infant to his own house and afterwards gave notice thereof to the police, who ordered him to employ a nurse to take care of the infant, which he did accordingly.—The infant is still alive, and it appears from his figure and appetite, that he will not be liable to any disease. The publisher of this account, is of opinion, that the infant in question must be a natural son of a widow; and his mother must be virtuous, as she was unable to destroy the fætus; and after having been delivered, she could not even kill the infant through affection.—*Sum. Chun. March* 10.

Bengal Hurkaru, March 13.

Asiatic Society.—A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on the 6th instant, when the Hon. J. H. Harrington Esq. was elected one of the Vice-presidents of the Society. Our account of the proceedings is unavoidably postponed till next week.

Dinapore, 5th March, 1823—"The detachment of Artillery, under the command of Capt. Webb left this station, this morning, on their way by water, to the Presidency. Early in the morning a few of the men were out, bathing, about the Burjarows, and a fine young lad, of the name of *Jackson*, sunk suddenly; and although every exertion was made, the body has not, as yet, been found. The place is very deep, and it is supposed he must have come in contract with some rafts, floating about, or sunk under one of the Bujarows. The weather is now very fine Thermometer at 74.—*John Bull.*

[*Bengal Hurkaru March* 15,

Madras.

APPOINTMENT.

The Reverend Henry Harper, Chaplain at St. Thomas's Mount.

The Ship *Woodford*, which left Portsmouth five days before the *Hastings*, has not yet arrived—the weather is understood to have been unfavourable shortly after she sailed, and Captain Chapman may possibly have put into Torbay, or other place of shelter down Channel—or, he may have found it necessary, having so many Passengers, to call at the Cape for water and fresh provisions—the arrival of this Ship however cannot now be long delayed.

The Honorable Sir RALPH RICE, Recorder of Penang proceeded to Calcutta on the *Portsea*, as also *Sir* William Rumbold, *Bart.*

We understand, that the fortunate holder of No. 3330 entitled to the Prize of a Lac of Rupees is Hormanjee Edulgee Ponday, a respectable Parsee Merchant.

Ceylon.

MARCH 1, 1823.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to direct that Henry Brounker, Esq. of His Majesty's Ceylon Civil Service do duty as an extra Assistant in the Pay Office—date 21st February 1823.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command.

Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, 24th Feb. 1823. (Signed) JOHN ROBNEY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint Matthew Johnson Smyth, Esq. to be Assistant to the Vice Treasurer—date 21st February 1823.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command.

Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, 24th Feb. 1823. (Signed) JOHN RODNEY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

The Honorable the Chief Justice returned yesterday from the Southern Circuit, his arrival was announced by the usual salute. We regret to say that the Puisne Justice's health prevented his proceeding to Galle as he had intended, and that a trip to Sea is recommended as necessary to the re-establishment of his health.

CEYL. GOVT. GAZ.

English News.

EDINBURGH,—OCTOBER 19.

The Paris papers received since our last contain, in an article dated Constantinople, a farther confirmation, if that were required, of the accounts formerly received of the successes of the the Greeks in the Morea. The losses of the Turks in the various actions which took place previous to their expulsion from the country are estimated at 20,000 men. Corinth was the only place left in their possession, but so destitute of the necessary means of defence, that its surrender was speedily expected. Nor are the arms of the Greeks at sea less prosperous than on land. An article from Corfu gives a detailed account of a victory over a Turkish squadron off the coast of the island of Negropont. This squadron, called the Second Expedition, was composed of 40 transports, accompanied by three frigates and a three decker, with 8000 troops on board, destined to land on the coast of Napoli di Romania. and form a junction with the Turkish army. After a short engagement the Turkish squardron fled. About three-fourths of the troops fell in the action, or were drowned, and not much more than a fourth of the transports effected their escape, with the loss of one of the frigates.

In the present state of matters these successes must be of the highest importance to the Greeks they must have the effect of animating them to new exertions, and of discouraging their adversaries. The barbarous and improvident Government of Turkey cannot long furnish supplies of men and money for the subjugation of Greece. Its treasury it said to be already exhausted, with no resource left to supply its wants but the plunder of its rich subjects. This expedient, however, must soon fail; and in these circumstances it does not seem likely that the Greeks will ever again be brought under the cruel yoke of their former oppressors.

Of the proceedings of the Congress nothing certain is known; and the accounts contained in private letters are therefore little better than conjectures. That the affairs of Spain will form one of the leading points for consideration, we are still informed; but in what way the deliberations of the allied Sovereigns are to be brought to bear on these affairs, nothing is said. Is the Congress merely to express an opinion of what is doing in Spain? Are its members merely to vote resolutions to be laid before the Cortes for their consideration? If its proceedings, in short, are to be purely of a speculative nature, will Spain be at liberty, provided the intended admonitions of the Congress, however well intended, are not to her taste, to reject them?

One of the letters from Vienna states that the Duke of Wellington is understood to be the bearer of a representation from the British Cabinet against any interference of foreign troops in the affairs of Spain.

We have Bayonne papers to the 9th instant, which mention, under the date of Madrid, that the Council of State had assembled in consequence of a very important communication made by the allied powers, concerning a change to be made in the constitution decreed by the Cortes. The debates in the Council on this prosposition were said to be extremely animated; and the proposition, the bare report of which had highly irritared the people, was finally rejected. It is mentioned at the same time as a report, that the English Ambassadors has given assurances to the King of the assistance of Britain, in case the propositions of the Holy Alliance should be rejected. This however, seems an idle rumour. That any proposition to the Spanish Council from the allied Sovereigns assembled at Verona, for a change in the Government established by the Cortes, should be rejected, was to be expected. No nation could listen to such an overture without forfeiting even the shadow of independence. The interference of any foreign power to dictate to the Spaniards what mode of Government they should adopt, must be altogether revolting to every feeling of national honour. If this statement proves correct, therefore, the decided rejection of this proposition will bring the views of the allied Sovereigns to the test, as it seems to leave no room for father negociation. Some decisive course must be resolved on, either

o tolerate the Spaniards in their new constitution, or to destroy it, and in either case the iews of the allied powers will be fully dislosed.

The Prince Regent of the Brazils has refused to obey the order of the Portuguese Cortes for his immediate return to Europe. He has determined to shake off his dependence on the Court of Lisbon, and has published a manifesto addressed to friendly governments and nations, which contains an exposition of the state of the Brazils, and announces the dissolution of the relations of that country with Portugal. "The people of the Brazils," says the Prince, "have proclaimed in the face of the universe their political independence, and desire, as forming a sister kingdom and a great and powerful nation, to maintain unimpaired and in vigour their imprescriptable. right which Portugal has always sought to infringe, and which she now more than ever endeavours to assail."

The manifesto goes on to enumerate various acts of tyranny exercised by the Portuguese Government over the Brazils, and the Prince Regent concludes with declaring his determination to preserve the independence of the Brazils at the expense of his blood; and by expressing a hope "that sensible and impartial men, all over the world, and that the Governments and nations friendly to Brazil, will render justice to such honest and noble sentiments. The ports of Brazil (says he) shall continue open to all pacific & friendly nations, for lawful trade not prohibited by the laws. European colonists who emigrate thither may rely on being protected in this rich and hospitable country. Philosophers, artists, capitalists, and speculators, will also experience a friendly reception. And as Brazil will respect the rights of other legitimate Governments, she hopes, as a just return, that her unalienable rights will be by them respected and acknowledged."

The manifesto is followed by a decree, calling upon the Brazilians to resist the landing of Portuguese troops on their coasts.

The Fonthill property has been disposed of by private contract. We understand that a Mr. Farquhar has given £350,000 for it as it stands.

PIRATES TAKEN AND EXECUTED.

The Bristol Gazette of Thursday last gives the full particulars of the capture of the Edward Prothero, of that port, by a piratical vessel, off Cuba, on the 19th of August last. The treatment of the Captain, passengers and crew appears to have been brutal, and the vessel was ransacked of every article of any value to the captors, and on their quitting her she was with great difficulty got into Havannah. The British vessels, Eliza, John, and Thisbe, had also been dogged on the 15th of the same month, near the same place, and only escaped a similar fate by keeping close company. The masters of these vessels observing the schooner that had followed them was joined on that night by two others, was apprehensive of a coalition being formed, to which they would fall a prey. In consequence of this they thought fit to put into Havannah, and addressed a memorial to the senior officer of his Majesty's ship there (Sir R. Mends of the chigenia), stating the circumstances, and soliciting the protection of part of his force through the Gulf of Florida. This was readily granted by Sir R. Mends, who immediately sent 30 men on board the Thisbe for their protection during the night, and directed the Tyne sloop of war on the following day to convoy the vessels through the Gulf. The brig which had been plundered, having put into Havannah after her escape, immediately informed Sir R. Mends of the circumstances attending her capture: upon which that officer sent her out again with a considerable number of his men, well armed, on board. This had the desired effect. The pirates immediately bore down, and a considerable number came on board, and were made prisoners. Their schooner, was also taken, The whole of the depredators were hung directly after their capture.

Extract of a letter from Havannah, dated August 23:—"The depredations of the pirates have within this last month increassed to an alarming degree, and the cruelties they have exercised exceed all their former atrocities. The master of a Dutch schooner, who had the misfortune of falling into their hands in the Gulf of Florida, was most barbarously ill-used. Suspecting that he had money on board, which all their ransacking could not bring to light, they ran the schooner on shore, and having landed with the unfortunate master, caused a slow fire to be lighted, which they placed him over, until the extremity of the torture compelled the unfortunate man to disclose where the property was concealed. The crew of a French vessel has also fallen into their hands, and suffered the most brutal treatment; the master and mate having been three times hanged until nearly dead, to induce them to confess to property which was not on board, and which they of course could not discover.

RIOT AT HARTFORD COLLEGE.

"It seems that a short time since, in the absence through indisposition of Dr. L. Bas, Dean of the College, the Rev. H. Walter, who had the superintendence of the establishment, laid some fresh imposition or restriction upon some of the boys for refractory conduct, or neglect of collegiate discipline; at least, this is the ostensible origin assigned by some to the late disturbance. This was so little relished by the youths, that they beset Mr. Walter, by all those little annoyances which school boys so well can practice: his person was threatened with insult, his windows were broken, and the students in large bodies combined for executing a more extended project of destruction, the precise nature of which has not yet been actually assertained; it was probably nothing more than a plan to create alarm in the minds of the masters, by the appearance of a dangerous process of annoyance, the terror of which was augmented by the uncertainty of its effects. The students at Hertford College are just at that age (from 14 to 18) when youth are apt to imbibe the sentiments of the Poet, that—

"A nobler task their riper age affords.
Than scanning syllables, and weighing words."

The first direct act of insubordination manifested on the late occassion was in consequence of the shutting of one of the College gates at what the boys deemed too early an hour in the evening; various attempts were made to pick this lock, which was at one of the back gates, but which, from its strength and construction, effectually resisted their efforts; the students, though baffled in their first attempt, and though additional bars opposed fresh obstacles, were not defeated, and they adopted a new contrivance to accomplish their purpose: they procured some gunpowder, which they made up in the manner best calculated for success, and which they ingeniously inserted through an aperture in some of the chambers of the lock, and then applied to it a match formed of combustible paper of slow communication, so as to admit some lapse of time between its being set and the explosion.—When the powder became ignited, the lock was shattered by the shock; this took place late in the evening, and necessarily occasioned some alarm. The insubordination of the students was not, however, confined to this act of violence, for they contrived to insert a blacking bottle, filled with powder, into one of the pipes, which act as a drain in the college square; this was also exploded by means of a match or train, near midnight; the noise necessarily caused much alarm, but no mischief was accomplished, nor indeed at such a place or hour could any have been effected by the explosion; it merely rent the spout, and threw up some gravel. Besides these secret machinations there were open acts of aggression; bodies of the students distributed themselves in given positions, from which they sallied forth, broke the College lamps, and then shattered several panes, of glass in the houses of the learned Professer Le Bas, and the Very Reverend the Dean, Mr. Walter. Only one of the rioters was caught in the act, and he has been merely sent from the college for two terms. The Professors, upon inquiry, were unable to bring the charges home to others, though from the extent of the plan of annoyance, suspicion fell upon numbers; they however adopted a course more comprehensive, though not so efficacious as decimation. There are between 70 and 80 students at the college and of these about 20 upon whom suspicion fell have been sent home to undergo a species of indefinite rustication. The penalty thus inflicted, though of uncertain extent at present, is considered by the parties a sort of holiday; and many of them from the interest of their connexions, expect to be shortly recalled with the loss of a term or two. There the matter rests at present, and perhaps the difficulty of making a selection where such numbers as appear to have been engaged, will secure impunity to the parties. Expulsion is here attended with disqualification from ever serving the East India Company in any capicity; and when it is considered that the students are the sons of some interest and connexions, they are sent here at some expense, in fact to undergo, a pobation, which ensures to them ultimate provision in lucrative situations, it is not extraordinary that such a penalty is seldom inflicted, and that even when inflicted some expectations of ultimate evasion of the consequences are entertained.

LONDON AND THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Editor.—What affectation and ignorance do they not display who pretend to despise London! for it is only affectation that can lead any to assert the superiority of the country. London is too mighty an object to be sincerely contemned, and the abuse lavished upon it is nothing more than mere cant. He who has known London a little time, and then leaves it to reside in the country, feels that he makes a great sacrifice. Filthy streets and a murky atmosphere, long rows of dingy houses, and clamorous cries heard there upon every side, are to be classed among those drawbacks which occur in every state and situation in life. But the intellectual advantages of London are incomparable; it affords a union of a higher order of mind than can be found elsewhere. The middling shopkeeper of London is far superior to the fox hunting country squire in intelligence, though the squire is considered in society a grade above the shopkeeper in rank. Go into the little country town or village and mark the narrowness of feeling, the scandal, and backbiting that exists there. Were it not for the gentry that reside part of the year in London, and carry back and diffuse around their country residences some little of the manners and polish

of London, added to the newspapers from thence (for country newspaper have neither novelty, life, nor independence, with a few exceptions, and are mere copyists), that excite and keep up a spirit of inquiry, besides giving information, the inhabitants of the country would be all downright boors to the Londoners. From London has flowed in a continued stream over the kingdom—all its refinement and information: it is from thence that the farthest corners of the land have been fertilized at later or remoter periods, and by London is the current still kept up.

There is a fashion lately come in of praising the country at the expense of London, and comparing meadows, hedgerows, corn-fields, and blue skies, with brick walls, a foggy atmosphere, and sooty streets; as if London had nothing more to display in the arena of dispute on this subject. The advocates of the country bring all their strength into the field—and what is that all but a few things pleasing to the eye? while London has a vast reserve to bring forward, and in modern warfare the reserve is the hope of the battle. Art, science, literature, fashion—all the stores of intellect—all that is truly noble and great, concentrate in London. It is a vast storehouse for the mind, perpetually encreasing its contents, and delivering them to the multitude. In the country the mind degenerates; its knowledge of what is moving on the great stage of life gets more and more confined, and it, rapidly diminishes its stock of ideas; while in London the entire of human life, in all its shifting variety of forms and inexhaustible combinations,, is united in one focus. If man be placed upon the earth to perform high duties, he cannot fulfil them by gazing upon luxurient foliage, or bending over the reflection of his own image in a trout-stream. He must live in a congregation of his species, watch their pursuits, mingle in their amusements, listen to their complaints, and even indulge in their vanities.

The advocates for a country life contend strongly for the superior moral excellence of country people. This, however, is not a tenable position: there is a greater aggregate of virtue in London than in an equal population in the country. Besides, country people are more shy in their vices, and are apt to conceal those which a Londoner would commit at least without such hypocrisy. In the country, men are often virtuous from feeling no temptation to be otherwise; while in London, the man of virtue, surounded by snares, yet invulnerable to temptation, exhibits the moral character in much higher perfection. The morality of the countryman often arises out of blind custom, or the fear of detection in evil; while that of the Londoner must originate more in principles. It is true that among great associations of men the greatest extremes will always be found; but there is a sort of liberality even in the vices of London which those of the country do not exhibit: the profligacy of the country is also coarser than that of the town, and it is equally abandoned.

As to the simplicity, rural love, unsophistcated manners, and primitive innocence of country life, if they exist beyond the gilded halo that encircles the poet's dream, or beyond the visionary field of romance, they are not to be found among Norfolk ploughmen or Yorkshire farmers. Let the careful observer attend the quarter sessions and the assizes in the country; let him put on a waggoner's frock, and, mingling at a wake, witness the loathsome vulgarity of a rusitic debauch; let him enquire of the parish officers the number of illegitimate children it is their lot to dispose of in a year, and his idea of the optimism in morality of the inhabitants of the county will dwindle into nothing. It is really painful to dissipate one's early notions of rural perfection—of the virtues of shepherds and shepherdesses, and the innocent loves of cooing Corydons. But the race of these fancied creatures is extinct, and we only recall the remembrance of an absurdity when we dwell upon them; for they have none of the redeeming beauty of the pastoral images of Greece to preserve them from oblivion. Our country wenches and stiff-jointed ploughboys never remind us of Fauns and Silvani and Nymphs or Naiads. In short, we must dismiss from our minds the whole machinery of the poets in making our comparisons, and place ourselves among the stern realities of life.

The London chambermaid, or the smirking waiting woman of my lady, are far before the rustic in neatness of dress, elegance of appearance, and intelligence. A cottage and cottage love may sound well in a tale, and may be very pretty things to hang poetical associations upon; but I hate hogsties, and smoky peat fires are, to my seeming, a bad substitute for Wallsend and Russel's Main, blazing through the polish of a London grate. Then, as to rural sports what an animal is a fox-hunter; yelling, like an Indian savage, after an unfortunate animal, that he pursues over hedge and ditch, for twelve successive hours, with a regiment of yelping curs; and finishing his day's diversion with a drunken debauch! That statue-like being the angler, also, who stands a whole day among wet flags to be repaid with a "glorious nibble," is the very image of unproductive population, of staguant bodily and intellectual powers! A walk in Hyde Park, a Thames water-party, a visit to Vauxhall, or to the theatre, are superior pleasures, giving and communicating social delight. The good health enjoyed by that portion of the city's population which is not confined to labours directly prejudicial to being, shows that the violence of country exercise is not essential to good health. Men live to as great an age in London as in the remotest villages of the country. I would not be thought to disparage the beauties of nature; on the contrary, I think, they are very delightful in their way; but.

——"the loveliest prospects may be seen
Till half their beauties fade."

In the country, it is true, a man may be intellectually busy. Having first stored his mind in London, he may go in the country, and rest quiet, till he has digested, like a gorged serpent, what he has swallowed; but cannot he do this as well in London? The seclusion of a chamber in the Temple, or a back room up two pair of stairs in a peaceable street, has the advantage of a vicinity to life and bustle, and to the lively scenes of fashion, without going fifty miles to relax among them. There are hermits in London, who, for twenty years together, have scarcely looked out of their front doors, and have had little reason to complain of interruption.

The charities of life are no where exhibited to such perfection as in London; there they go hand in hand with the refinements of luxury. There is more good done in London in the space of a year, and done, too, from praiseworthy motives, than in all the rest of the kingdom besides in double that space of time. While the country housewife is doling out "farthings to the poor," the town lady is giving away pounds, and that, too, where the value of money is most sensibly experienced. Close living and hoarding are the bane of benevolence: the prodigal is always charitable; the miser cruel; generosity is most rife where all is on the largest scale, and the mind accustomed to contemplate things of magnitude scorns to be little only in its measures of beneficence. Thus great good is done in London with far less effort than accompanies the microcosmic charities of the country.

To the disciple of literature, London is the great focus of enjoyment. Many who were only thought dunces at Oxford or Cambridge or were scarcely noted for parts there, have been drawn forth by the inspiring effect of London, and attained immortal eminence. Thus London has matriculated all in her more liberal circle, and without her genial power many a man, now great, would have remained "unknowing and unknown." Her institutions, libraries, lectures, museums, her booksellers' shops and rendezvous of talented men, are advantages which the country cannot afford, and must ever confer upon her the pre-eminence in the eyes of literary men. In the country, except among the better class of persons, the ignorance of the people respecting all that they do not see, and even some part of what they do, is surprising. In London, every class is comparatively wise. Burke said, that one of the best speakers and plain sensible men he had ever heard was a journeyman carpenter, at a debating society which he had himself attended in London.

A man is more independent in London than he can ever be in the country. He may utter his opinions in the public coffee-room without fearing the revenge of the clergyman, the attorney, or the exciseman, in case he presume to oppose their dicta in matters of religion or politics. In London, people mind their own affairs, and are liberal and tolerant towards such as differ from them in opinion—the sure sign of superior mental cultivation. Scandal is not propagated there, as it is in the country, for the actions and conduct of next-door-neigbours raise little curiosity. London is adapted to all pursuits, and every man finds his own followed up to a pitch of excellence of which he had little idea till he witnessed it. The politician may there study politics, and observe the "vox populi" of the most discriminating multitude in the world; the merchant finds himself in the first of commercial cities; the lover of the drama in the best field for dramatic excellence; the man of pleasure in the best scene of enjoyment; the philosopher on the spot where every subject for observation is congregated, upon which he may meditate undisturbed; and the philanthropist at the place of all others where there is the widest field for the exercise of his benevolence. Can all these things be said of the country? Shades of Johnson and of De Stael! names not easily forgotten, how wisely ye preferred the advantages of city life! The "literary colossus" has left testimonies to his conviction of the superiority of London not easily overturned. Hail to thee, mighty city of Cockaigne! they who impudently jeer thee, whether the insidious fry of northern libellers, or the ill-judging race who assert the superiority over thee of spring hedge-rows, green mantled pools, mud cottages made for poverty and love, cawing rookeries, village Cinderellas, flail-swinging Corydons, unsophisticate Delias, pickle-making aunts, "Demurest of the tabby kind," fox-hunting squires and the whole race of thy traducers—may they, one and all, be condemned to slumber for ever in the rust of dulness. and die fattened in the sties which they have, erected for themselves in the "bliss" of their own "ignorance!" whilst thy empire, dark-brown Augusta, shall extend on every hand, and over thousands of additional population. Highgate and Hampstead, Green which and Deptford, shall ere long be domicilated with thee; and even Richmond-hill be within thy circuit, on which thou mayest erect thy capitol, so that the city of the seven hills can no more be said to have outshone thee in extent than in freshness of glory!

INCONVENIENCIES OF THE MARRIAGE ACT.

[From other Papers]

We have hitherto been silent, but not inattentive observers of the effect produced upon the community by the New Marriage Act. Complaints loud, general, and just, resound on every side, and reach us from every quarter. The formalities it imposes are of the most degrading character, and calculated to destroy that purity of sentiment, particularly in the female mind, which imparts so much of grace, and almost of sanctity, to the connubial contract. A woman who now enters into the married state, is as publicly advertised as any commodity can well be that a man has to sell. Her intention could re-

ceive additional notoriety only by sending the parish beadle with his bell, to proclaim it in all streets, squares, and alleys. Our ancestors thought it a coarse and indefensible violation of decorum, when the Marriage Act of 1754 required the publication by bannes of the names of the parties; but what would they say, could they now rise from their graves, and learn that oaths must be taken before common police magistrates by a young girl—that her name must be stuck outside the church door for three weeks, and that she must swear, not only for herself, but for her future husband? In all civilised nations, the matrimonial rites have been celebrated with a degree of mystery and shrinking delicacy, favourable to morals, because conservative of the natural modesty of the female sex. The ritual of our own Church ratifies this sentiment, and throws over the union of the sexes a veil of mystical solemnity. But this New Marriage Act strips it of all that is holy and decorous, by compelling the individuals to approach the altar with the contamination of a Police-office affidavit, and a sort of Newmarket notice. We suppose the author or authors of the law will complete their work next Session, by incorporating with its actual provisions, a clause that may give effect to Sir Thomas More's wish in his Utopia, so that we shall hereafter take our wives, as we buy our horses, after having carefully ascertained that they are sound in wind and limb.

And what has been the practical effect of this monstrous piece of legislation? That it has been evaded, wherever the wealth of the parties has enabled them to do so. We read, for example, in the Dublin Patriot, of Saturday last, the following statement:—"In the course of the present week, not fewer than twenty-three couple, all of the better classes of society, the ladies attended by their brothers, mothers, or other friends in years, have arrived in Dublin, on matrimonial excursions. One Minister only, received, on Tuesday last, a present of twenty guines, and two other presents of large amount, for uniting these couple. The obnoxious provisions of the Marriage Act, not extending to Ireland, this country may be termed, until its repeal, 'the land of Marriage." And in a Morning Paper of Friday, we find a marriage thus annouced:—"Married at Gretna-green, on Sunday se'n-night, Mr. John Speddings slater, to Miss Eleanor Barton, both of Penrith.—In consequence of the New Marriage Act exposing the publication of banns, this is said to be the twenty-third at that place since the 1st inst. out of Cumberland, who would otherwise have been married in their respective churches."

It is to be remembered, that besides the paramount objection which is felt to its violation of decorum and common decency, there are so many difficulties interposed, and so much additional expense created, that a man must have leisure to run about for certificates of births, and money to pay for them, as well as inclination to marry. And after all, for what has this turmoil been made? For what has the whole community of England been subjected to this odious law—this chaotic mass of revolting absurdities? For-sooth, to prevent now and then an indiscreet union between some silly youth and some love-sick girl. To guard against the folly of one in ten thousand, tens of thousands of his Majesty's subjects are to be hemmed round with suspicious forms and degrading securties, in the performance of an act essential, not only to their happiness and interest, but to the happiness and interest of society. Why beset a path, trodden by such myriads of human beings, with difficulties and obstructions, because a few may enter it unworthily, or too soon? There is little danger of the evil intended to be checked, ever becoming a serious one. "When an old man," says Sir Peter Teazle, "marries a young wife he deserves——no!—the sin carries the punishment along with it." The same may generally be said of very early marriages, contracted before the judgment is sufficiently matured to regulate a choice which so materially determines the after-colour of a man's life.

With the aristocratic object of one part of the New Marriage Act, we have no quarrel. Let noble blood run, in a destined channel, under the most unrelenting vigilance of the law. Let titles and property speak, where the heart must be silent. But when we step beyond this circle of splendid barter, let us be as free to act as we are to choose. Until the next Session of Parliament, the country must continue to bear this lump of abortive legislation, but we are confident it will be tolerated no longer. There will then be one loud and general call for its repeal, and the call must be obeyed. A general law, which in its operation, partially presses upon a particular class, may be retained, upon principles of sound policy, in spite of individual complaints; but when a whole people cry out for relief, Parliament has nothing to do but to grant it."

Doubts having existed as to whether the affidavits required by this Act previous to the publication of banns, should be drawn on a stamped paper, application has been made to the Commissioners at Somerset House on the subject, and the answer is, that affidavits sworn before a Magistrate are exempted from the stamp duty; but marriage affidavits, sworn before a Clergyman, not being a Magistrate, must be drawn out upon a2s. 6d. stamp.

A respectable-looking young man, accompanied by an interesting young woman (his intended bride), attended the other day before the Magistrates at Lambeth-street Police-office, to make the affidavits necessary under the late Act, previous to their union. After the oath had been administered to the parties, two shillings were demanded for fees, but neither could muster this sum. They consequently left the office without the affidavit, and we were informed, that the young woman, who was possessed of some property, eloped with another man the same night, and that the disappointed swain attempted to commit self destruction—The steam packets to Ireland have a great accession of male and female passengers going to the Sister country to be married, thus avoiding the trouble created in England by the new act.

The obstacles interposed by the New Marriage Act induce many who can spare time and money to resort to Scotland, where the facilities of uniting in matrimony are yet without impediment. No fewer than 12 couples were conveyed last week by the James Watt steam-packet, from the British to the Scottish metropolis, for the purpose of being there married.—Daily paper.

The practical evils of this abominable Act become every hour more glaring, and present themselves in innumerable forms. It is an unprecedented fact, that not a wedding (except one by license) took place in St. Martin's church, in this town, during the whole of last week. We need only add, that St. Martin's parish contains about 70,000 souls! At the town of Wolverhampton, the names of certain of the most respectable and delicate individuals have been thus shamelessly posted on the doors. We have in this town a regular rabble collected at the doors of the churches, to read and ridicule; and interrupt all who are proceeding thither, either for purposes of business or devotion. To an aristocratical feeling for two or three noble families, we are indebted for an Act whose notorious tendency is to extinguish decency, morality, and every delicate emotion; and to promote licentiousness, perjury, immorality, and irreligion.—Birmingham Paper.

A curious instance of the absurd effects of this act occurred a few days since in a neighbouring county. A widow, about 40 years of age, appeared as a witness, to swear, as required by the act, that the bride, her mother, had, to the best of her belief and knowledge, attained the age of twenty-one years!—Worcester Paper.

If any additional proof were wanting of the obnoxious effects of the new marriage act, the following might suffice:—In the parish church of St. Mary, Newington, Surrey, on the 25th of August, being the Sunday immediately preceding the 1st of September, the banns of marriage between upwards of ninety couples were published. On Sunday, the 15th instant, the whole number amounted only to eleven couples. Advantage is taken of the loose wording of the act to fix the lists behind the door.

One of the provisions of this marriage-causing marriage-preventing act (says a Bristol paper), is evaded in a very effective manner at the church of St. James, in this city, where we observe that the names of the parties, and we suppose a reference to their residence, but certainly not "their houses," are affixed, it is true, to the church door, and also in a conspicuous part of the church but in both instances at such an altitude, and written in such a diminutive (we do not say illegible) characters, as to give very little greater chance of publicity than there would be were they pinned in the inside of the parson's sleeve.

On Sunday last the banns of marriage were put up between two couple of votaries to Hymen, in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Dover. This is the only solitary instance, since the passing of the delectable marriage act, out of a population of 10,000 souls in this parish; although, before the obnoxious clauses passed, there were ten or twelve couples every Sunday.

[*The Observer*,—*Sept.* 23.

LONGEVITY OF A HORSE,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

GENTLEMEN,—There is a wonderful natural, or more strictly speaking, animal curiosity, at the village of Latchford, in this neighbourhood, exhibited in the person of "Old Billy," a horse sixty-three years of age. He is the property of the Old River Company; and, until the last four years, was in constant employ: has helped to haul flats; and, I think, for twenty years, went in a gin. Is not this an unparalelled instance of longevity? Can any one of your readers state whether it was ever attained before by any the of horse species? I have paid him a visit this morning: he was eating corn with a vigorous appetite; and, from present appearances, is likely to live many years. An accurate likeness of Billy, and Mr. Harrison of Manchester, who is living, and helped to break him in sixty years ago, has been recently published.

Warrington, Aug. 10, 1822. F. J. W.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

FROM O'MEARA'S "VOICE FROM ST HELENA."

"When Castlereagh was at Chatillon with the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers, after some successes of mine, and when I had in a manner invested the town, *he was greatly alarmed lest I might seize him*, and make him *prisoner*. Not being accredited as an Ambassador, nor invested with any diplomatic character to France, I might have taken him as an enemy. He went to Caulincourt, to whom he mentioned that "*he laboured under considerable apprehensions that I should cause violent hands to be laid upon him*," as he acknowledged I had a right to do. It was impossible for him to get away without falling in with my troops. Caulincourt replied, that, as far as his opinion went, he would say that I should not meddle with him: but that he could not answer for what I might do. Immediately after, Caulincourt wrote to me what Castlereagh had said, and his answer. I signified to him in reply, that he was to tell Lord Castlereagh to make his

mind easy, and stay were he was: that I would consider him as an Ambassador. At Chatillon (continued Bonaparte) when speaking about the liberty enjoyed in England, Castlereagh observed, in a contemptuous manner, that it was not the thing most to be esteemed in England; that it was an USAGE they were obliged to put up with; but that it had become an abuse and would not answer for other countries."

Desaix and Kleber.—"Of all the generals I ever had under me, Desaix and Kleber possessed the greatest talents; especially Desaix. as Kleber only loved glory, inasmuch as it was the means of procuring him riches and pleasures, whereas Desaix loved glory for itself, and despised evry thing else. Desaix was wholly wrapped up in war and glory. To him riches and pleasures were valueless, nor did he give them a moment's thought. He was a little black looking man, about an inch shorter than I am, always badly dressed, sometimes even ragged, and despising comfort or convenience. When in Egypt, I made him a present of a complete field equipage several times, but he always lost it. Wrapt up in a cloak, Desaix threw himself under a gun, and slept as contentedly as if he were in a palace. For him luxury had no charms. Upright and honest in all his proceedings, he was called by the Arabs *the just sultan.* He was intended by nature for great General. Kleber and Desaix were a loss irreparable to France. Had Kleber lived, your army in Egypt would have perished. Had that imbecile Menou attacked you on your landing with 20,000 men, as he might have done, instead of the division Lanusse, your army would have been a meal for them. Your army was 17 or 18,000 strong, without cavalry."

To be Continued.

HERSCHELL, THE ASTRONOMER.—Sir William Herschell was a German by birth, and son of a musician, in which profession Sir William was originally educated, and excelled on several instruments. He was master of the band of a regiment, which was quartered at Halifax in the year 1770. It was here proposed by some of the principal inhabitants to erect an organ in the church, and subscriptions were entered into for that purpose Sir William was elected organist, and continued at Halifax many years; but disliking the monotony of a country town, he removed with his brother to Bath, where they were both engaged for the Pump-room band, by the late Mr. Linley, who then conducted the first musical entertainment established in that city, and where the delightful warblings of his siren daughters, Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickel, will ever be remembered. Sir William was, like his nephew, Griesbach, esteemed an excellent performer on the oboe, as his brother was on the violoncello Sir William pursued his profession at Bath for some years, and employed his leisure hours in astronomical observations and experiments; some of which having fortunately attracted royal attention. Sir William, under the patronage of George III. relinquished his profession, and devoted himself entirely to astronomy and the manufacturing of telescopes. From Bath he removed to Slough, where he erected one of surprising magnitude in his garden, through which he discovered the distant planet, which he called the "Georgium Sidus." in honour of his patron, and which has been the admiration and wonder, not only of astronomers of this, but of every other kingdom. Sir William possessed the "milk of human kindness" in an eminent degree, and was most anxious to gratify his numerous visitors by explaining the "complicated machinery of his mind" in the simplest manner.

BRITISH INDIGO.—A discovery has been recently made, which promises the most important consequences in a commercial and agricultural point of view. About two years ago, 200 acres of land, near Flint, in Wales, were planted with the common holyrock or rose mallow, with the view of converting it into hemp or flax. We have been informed, that, in the process of manufacture, it was discovered that this plant yields a beautiful blue dye, equal in richness and permanence to the best indigo. We relate the circumtance precisely as we have heard it from the most respectable quarter, without pledging ourselves to the fact.—*Kaleidoscope.*

EASTER OFFERINGS.—The case of Peter Watson, of Chester le-Street, who has recently opposed the payment of Easter offerings, has excited some interest in the neighbourhood of Durham.—The case is as follows:—He is libelled by the Rev. W. Nesfield, curate of Chester-le-Street, on account of his refusal to pay Easter offerings, in the following manner, which forms a principal part of the libel,—"That for these 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60 years last past, and upwards, there hath been and still is a certain *laudable custom* used and observed within the township of Chester-le Street, that every person being an inhabitant and housekeeper within the said township, hath paid and delivered, or ought *to have paid and delivered* at the feast of Easter yearly, to the curate of the perpetual curacy for the time being, or to his agent or collector, for his use, as Easter offerings, or ecclesiastical rights and dues as follows, viz. sixpence, commonly called an offering hen; one penny, commonly called smoke penny; and one penny halfpenny for every communicant, or person above the age of sixteen, of which such housekeeper's family actually consists." On this "*laudable custom,*" which he says *has been* used or observed, or *ought to have been* used and observed, the worthy curate grounds his claims and his action. To this Peter appears to answer; but refuses to answer in the form and manner which the Vicar-General of the Ecclesiastial Court imposes upon him; which requires the employment of a Proctor of that Court, while Peter insists on his right by the common law of the land to plead for himself in person, and indeed attended the Consistorial Court on 13 separate Court days by order, expressly for that purpose.—The consequence therefore of Peter's refusal, is that the Vicar General declares it to be a contempt of his Court. Now, the Ecclesiastical Courts have no power to punish contumacy of this or any other nature; neither can they enforce their own judgment or inflict any other punishment, except by *Excommunication*, which in the present enlightened age does not seem to be held much *in terrorem.* In this dilemma the Bishop of Durham certifies by his officer the contumacy complained of into the Court of Chancery, and prays the interposition of the Common Law to enforce that which the Canon Law has not the power to do; and by his writ *de Contumace Capiendo* calls upon the Court of Pleas at Durham to afford its aid in the matter. An important point therefore is already gained in bringing it out of the Consistorial Court, as were the question fairly at issue at Common Law, the result would be most important to the public.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The power of steam has now completely changed every thing connected with naval polity. The *Rapid* and the *King of the Netherlands* are established weekly betwixt London and Rotterdam. These are both steam-boats, and their arrivals can be so regularly calculated on, that the agents occasionally take a boat down the Thames, from a certainty that their meeting with them will not occasion the loss of a couple of hours. By the way of Rotterdam, every letter from Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Flanders, and Holland, may be received by steam with as much regularity as those from Inverness, Portpatrick, or Falmouth, and the post-office (having a monopoly of correspondence) should in justice direct a steam yacht at Rotterdam or Helveotsluys, to receive twice a week all the letters addressed to England from the north of Europe. It is a well established fact that at present the expences of the post-office packets cost government more than they reap from them. There are four stations, Gottenburg, Flanders, and Helveotsluys, for the conveyance of the correspondence with England from the north of Europe: and the two steam yachts, the *King of the Netherlands*, and the *Rapid*, from Rotterdam, could deliver all the letters usually received by the media of these four stations, at a very trifling expense to the government, and in a much shorter period, generally, than any sailing vessel is capable of effecting. The power and the advantages of steam have been well exemplified in his majesty's late voyage to Scotland when the *James Watt* steam ship absolutely drew the *Royal George* sailing yacht, *acknowledged to be the finest sailing ship on the seas*, to the Firth of Forth, leaving even frigates twenty-four hours behind them. From the capital of the Russian empire, by steam, the regular communication could be reduced to ten days, calling one day at Lubec, or at some other central place, on the passage, to examine the machinery. At present the regular course of post from St. Petersburg is twenty-one days. From Paris the communication should be daily, for the two days in each week on which French mails do not arrive, are constantly supplied with information received by private expreses, to the great detriment of the post-office revenues, and to the greater detriment of individual Merchants. From Spain, Portugal, and a part of the Mediterranean, all letters could be received by the way of Lisbon, or Ferrol, with the utmost certainty, and in the short period of sixty hours, by steam packets, from either of these places to Falmouth. So long as steam navigation is permitted by law, so long are the British merchants injured by the post-office not adopting this plan for the conveyance of public mails.

Public Experiment at Brighton.—On Thursday (Sept. 5) Mr. Kendall, the Manufacturer of the Life Preserving Air Jacket, which his Majesty has been pleased to honour with his patronage, made a public experiment of the buoyancy and efficacy of the machine in cases of shipwreck, bathing, &c. off the Marine Library. The weather was extremely favourable, the wind blowing hard from the S. W. brought in a heavy sea, and displayed the buoyant power of the Air Jacket to very great advantage. The men in the water

performed various evolutions, holding both arms and legs in the air whilst floating completely above the reach of the surf. The Marine Parade was crowded with spectators and carriages, and the whole had a very imposing and interesting effect.

Match to Salisbury.—Mr. Jenkinson, the pedestrian, started on Wednesday, (Sept. 6) from Kensington, to go to Salisbury and return to Egham, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, in fifty-six hours. The pedestrian did twenty miles in the first four hours and halted an hour. He proceeded on, and performed at the rate of nine miles in two hours, until he performed the first quarter of his distance, in ten hours. He touched on the skirts of Salisbury in his twenty-ninth hour, fresh and well; and he halted two hours, and left there at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, having sixty-four miles to accomplish in twenty-seven hours. He began to get lame at Basingstoke, but he had twenty-seven miles only to do in fifteen hours. He continued to do about three miles an hour, which left plenty of time to rest, and he won the match with half an hour to spare.

A large shipment, consisting of English porter, many years ago, was made to a South American port. The beverage was bitter, an utter stranger to the palates of the natives, and scarcely a single purchaser could be found. The owner of the cargo was ruined by the speculation; but what was the final result of this adventure? The taste of the natives became familiarised to this strange liquor; porter rose from that hour in popularity, and we understand it now bears a handsome price in their markets. Various other similar shipments have been made from European ports.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The brig Catherine, Philip Heaney, master, of and from Drogheda, for Preston, laden with wheat, oats, and butter, sailed from Drogheda on the 3d instant, and put into Liverpool the following day, where she took a Ribble pilot on board. On the 11th instant she sailed from this port with the morning tide, about six oclock, and arrived within two miles of Lytham at nine o'clock, when, the tide having ebbed considerably, the vessel grounded on Butter Wharf, where she strained considerably. No danger was apprehended for the safety of the vessel or cargo. Thomas Rymer, master of the schooner Thomas and Nancy, of Preston, Peter Beggs, master of the Gipsey, of Drogheda; George Brookbank, master of the schooner Sally, of Preston; William Rymer, master of the Ellen, and Thomas Flynn, seamen, took a boat from Lytham, to assist in bringing up the vessel the following tide. When the tide had reached about five o'clock, the tide rising very high from N. W. it was discovered that the vessel was waterlogged, and, instead of floating, began to drift and strike furiously. All on board were then on deck, and their safety became doubtful; those most active endeavoured to launch he boat from on deck to go ashore, which was little more than half a mile distant? but before they could accomplish their object, a tremendous sea swept them and the boat overboard, when Jas. Halsall, the pilot, Capt. Thomas Rymer, Capt. Beggs, and Capt. George Brookbank, unfortunatly perished. Captain Heaney, Captain Wm. Rymer, the mate, and several seamen sought refuge in the rigging, where they remained until some boats from Lytham reached them about two o'clock next morning and brought the survivors on shore. After about eight hours of the utmost distress and danger, Philip M'Garry and another seaman, who had lashed themselves in the rigging, fell victims to the furious element; the rest of the crew were all saved. The body of Captain Beggs was found next day on the vessel, supposed to have died of excessive fatigue and cold. We have heard that the body of Captain Thomas Rymer was taken up on the Hesketh side the same day; none of the others were taken up when our accounts were received. The greater part of the grain is washed away; some of the butter was found in the vessel; we understand above one-half of the remainder has been taken up about Hesketh, and we have no doubt the whole of the butter will be preserved, if it fall into honest hands. We believe no part of the vessel or cargo was insured.

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PRESTON GUILD.

THE MASQUERADE.

This splendid and mirth-inspiring festival took place in the evening, and quite exceeded all the gay expectations which had been formed of it. The company began to assemble soon after eight o'clock, and continued pouring in, from carriages and sedans, until eleven; at which time there must have been from eight hundred to a thousand persons in the rooms, Before nine o'clock the various characters had commenced their promenading and performing. The multifarious cries, the addresses, the solicitations, the huntsman's horn, the postman's bell, violins scraping, and now and then a watchman's rattle springing, rendered it a lively and merry, but by no means a boisterous scene. All was order and freedom combined; and amidst the noisy, there were many silent, melancholy characters, exhibiting a laughable contrast to the aspects of their busier neighbours. The dresses and masks were, in general, very appropriate to the subjects represented, and so perfect were the disguises that it was impossible to recognise the most intimate friends. We will endeavour to describe a few of the whimsicalities of the merry crowd, and our readers must take the following as a sample of the whole.

A Dancing Bear. Mr. Richard Addison. jun. of Preston.—He was dressed in a huge hide of fur, a staff in his hand, and a chain round his middle, by which his master, an old soldier, (Mr. Rd. Brandt, of Manchester) secured him. He frequently danced, but once was very unruly, when a Chelsea-bun man passed him; he roared and snatched at the cakes, until a country man in a smock frock (Mr. John Crossley) approached, and, cracking his long whip, said, "Mester, mun aw whip him a bit for o?"

A Letter Carrier. Mr. Dewhurst, of Preston.—He had first his bell, and went round collecting letters. Afterwards he brought in a vast number of letters, with whimsical directions—Mr. Dewhurst, jun. Was particularly useful as the Preston Bellman, in crying lost articles.

An Hussar. Mr. Samuel Grimshaw.—This was a splendidly dressed character.

Chelsea—bun man. Mr. Sherrington, of Preston.—Well performed. He was afterwards an officer of the 15th Hussars.

A Black African. Mr. E. Gorst. jun.—An interesting and youthful Moor. His dancing of quadrilles excited much attention.

Two Witches. Miss Gorsts.—These were two, who besides their natural character of Lancashire witches, became two of Shakspeare's enchantresses.

Richard III. Mr. Jos. Bray—He was magnificently arrayed, and the character well supported.

A merry Yorkshireman. Lord Molyneux.—"He had come fra Halifax to see't masquoraid, and was quite tos sicated will delight." Some persons thought, however, that it was not by delight alone that his lordship's spirits were excited.

A wounded Soldier. Mr. Henry Whittle.—He hobbled about with a lame leg, having been wounded at Waterloo: had no pension, and got his living by fiddling. He played a variety of tunes (sometimes to the dancing bear) and had always a crowd around him. He sustained the character admirably, and collected pence to the amount of half a crown.—He was afterwards a captain of the 2d Flintshire militia.

Giles Scroggins. Mr. Taylor.—Poor Giles was well personated, both in his condition temporal and condition spiritual; he was first Mr. Scroggins, and then his "ghastly ghost."

Bob Logic. Mr. Westmacott, of London.—Here was Bob in all his glory; he "queered the coves" famously; and although neither Tom nor Jerry were with him, he was "up, down, right and fly," to every thing.

An old Lady of 1700, Miss Wainhouse of Leeds.

Two Quaker Ladies. Misses E. and C. Wainhouse.—Very neat.

Isaac Mendoza. Mr. Lingard—He was dressed in his sparring jacket, and wore immense boxing gloves.

A servant Girl. Mr. Hesketh, of Rufford-Hall.—She had all the appearance of a hard-working charwoman, with blue bed gown and linen cap.

North American Indian and his wife. Sir Richard and Lady Brooke.—These were very conspicuous, being richly dressed as native Indians, the hero having a huge and very beautiful war-club.

A Sicilian peasant. Miss Bolton.—Very elegant.

Dr. Syntax. Mr. Houghton, of Manchester.
Douglas. Mr. Hennet.

An antiquated M. D. Well performed by Dr. W. Alexander.

Robinson Crusoe. and his man Friday. (Mr. Gorst, jun.) These were well represented, and were much noticed.

Flying Stationer. Mr. Rogerson, Blackburn.—Last dying speeches, lists of the races, songs new and old, Irish bulls, &c.

Bardolph. Mr. King, of Kirkham.—This was a fine humorous representation. In the true costume of the red nosed toper, he walked about, treating all he met with some really excellent sack. His bottle was twenty times emptied and replenished.

Ann Page. Mrs. Townley Parker.—With powdered hair, green stomacher, and crimson silk gown, she looked most truly a "sweet Ann Page"—The same character was sustained by Miss Bourne, of Liverpool.

Female Ballad-singers. The Hon. E. Stanley Mr. Horrocks, and others.—A group of these amusing vagrants well represented.

Betty Cummins, o' Rachdaw. Miss Braithwaite, of Upholland.—She spoke the dialect admirably, and entered fully into the spirit of broad provincialisms.

A Jew Pedlar. Mr. James Pedder.—He was musically active, and vended his "trinkum tranckums," as Betty Cummins called them with great skill.

Sir Mark Magnum. Mr. Brown, of London—This character was immediately recognised by all who had seen Mr. Mathews's last performances. He had his ward and ribbon, and was "just returned from the dinner; plenty of turtle, champagne, and *all that sort of thing*; and then such good humour, such laughing, and *every thing in the world*." It was well sustained.

The Gretna-Green Blacksmith.—Soliciting business, and ridiculing the new Marriage Act, which he carried in his hand.

A fine Child, with whistle and rattle. Mr. Foster.—He was in leading-strings, followed by a nurse, and as he was five feet eleven inches high, was thought to be a bouncing infant.

Friar Tuck, Mr. Haigh, of Halifax, sustained this character; he afterwards changed to Robin Hood. He was very successful.

An old English Lady. Mr.—Wilbraham.—She was dressed in full ancient court dress, flowered silk gown, high head-dress, and monstrous hoops.

Don Quixote.—He exhibited all the traits of ridiculous chivalry, so worthy of the romantic knight.

A vulgar Countrywoman. Hon. T. Powis.—Well dressed and well performed.

An Arab Chief. Lord Linton.—He was richly attired, and looked the character extremely well.

An English Gipsey Girl. Miss Henrietta Fielding.—This was a charming picture, the looks and the drapery quite characteristic.

An elderly Quaker Lady. Capt. Langton.—She walked, talked, and made herself as agreeable as any old "friend."

Harlequin. Mr. H Ward, of Liverpool.—This was well dressed and well performed.

An excellent Jew Pedlar. Mr. Brooke, of Liverpool. He solicited custom most industriously for his shop at No. 10, "Monmouth street;" and circulated bills, announcing the variety of articles in which Isaac Moses so largely dealt; concluding with a *nota bene*—"Every article used at marquerades; characters bought, sold, altered and pulled to pieces; also supplied to those who have none of their own." He was correctly dressed and bearded.

A Leipzig Collegian. Mr. Richard Smith, of Liverpool.—He was dressed in the costume of his university, and wore a gold prize medal.

A Gottingen Student. Mr. Cornelius Bourne, of ditto.—In correct dress.

A Captain of Liverpool Artillery. Mr. James Bourne, of ditto.—An admirable personation of an officer in this ancient volunteer corps. His dress had evidently endured service in the late war.

A Ratcatcher. Mr. Dale, of ditto.—In full display, ornamented belt, &c.

A Carniolan Peasant Girl. Miss Brooke, of Liverpool.—She was well dressed in the holiday clothes of Upper Carniola.

Two British Tars. The Earl of Wilton, and Mr. Marsden, of Liverpool.—These were well represented.

A Watchman. Mr. T. Troughton, of Preston.—Dispersed vagrants, kept the peace, and called the hour.—Mr. Corrie, jun. of Liverpool, also supported the character of a watchman.

Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. John Smith, of Liverpool.—He was arrayed in his state day robe and full-bottomed wig. "Order, order! Order at the bar! The question is, that this House do make itself merry. Those who are of that opinion say 'Aye;' those of the contrary opinion say 'No.' The 'Ayes' have it." All the questions he put were carried without a division.

A French Barber. Mr. Hulton, of Hulton.—He was excellently dressed in a red jacket, with a bouquet at his breast; and cleverly introduced his curling irons and a tirade of French palaver, wherever he perceived a stray curl. He was attended by a journeyman (Mr. R. Denison, jun. of Kenwick Percy), who assisted him most officiously. In dressing Dr. Pangloss's wig, his manner was irresistibly comic.

An Albanian Peasant Girl. Mrs. Hulton.—Characteristically dressed.

Night, and a Spectre. Night, Mr. W. Paul, of Manchester; Spectre, Mr. Heron, of do.—Night was clothed in black, with a thick impenetrable veil covering nearly all his person. The veil was studded all over with golden stars, and planets, and formed a fine representation of the clear sky on a dark night. Some of the planets were full, others in partial occultation: Saturn with his ring was visible. The veil was folded gracefully on his left arm. In his right hand he held a black mirror, having a transparent centre, in which the crescent moon was shining. With this upheld, he allured the spectre to follow him. The spectre, in perfect white, and with outstretched arms and solemn pace, obeyed the summons in awful silence. The effect was beautiful.

Five Choristers. Messrs. Isherwood, Cooper, Crossley, W. Spencer, and the Rev. W. B. Guest of Manchester.—These gentlemen were dressed in the cathedral costume, and performed several vocal pieces admirably. During the evening they sang several excellent glees to the Lady Mayoress: accompanying themselves with the chime of glass bells.

A Chinese Mandarin. Mr. S. R. Brooks of Manchaster—An exact representation of the figures in the tea-shops. His dress was beautiful.

Joe Grimaldi. Mr. Dukinfield Astley—This was a well dressed rather than well-acted representation of a humourous clown.—Mrs. Astley warbled delightfully as Margaretta, in "No Song, no Supper,"

Signore Marvellose Impostoro. Mr. Baxendale, of Manchester, (who, at the guild mask of 1802, was an excellent auctioneer.)—He had a small gallanty show, fixed on a pole, in which he represented views of what he had seen in his wonderful travels. "There, Ma'am, is a view of Turkey in Europe;" a string was pulled, and a well-shaped Turkey appeared; "there, Ma'am, that is in Europe; is it not very *imposing?*" "Here, sir is a view of the Red Sea;" immediately a red figure of the letter C. was visible. "There, sir not that *imposing* ?" He had a fine total eclipse, i. e. totally darkening his box, with many such "views," and excited much mirth.

Mary Queen of Scots. Mrs. Braham.—An interesting representation.

Doctor Pangloss. Mr. R. Bousfield, of Manchester.—This character was well dressed, "My name is Peter Pangloss, LL. D. to which has lately been added the appellation of A. S. S. I am about to publish a work on the propagation of pigeons, allow me the honour of your name as a subscriber."

A Spanish Robber. Mr. Wormald, of Manchester.—Correctly dressed. He committed a number of depredations, some of which furnished great amusement.

Sir Walter Raleigh. Mr. Jos. Lingard, jun, of Manchester.—He seemed as if he was the only resurrection of Queen Elizabeth's court, and appeared silently to deplore the absence of his renowned contemporaries, and their famous Queen.

A Flower Girl. Miss Sergeant, of Cheetham Hill.—She distributed her myrtles most bewitchingly.

A Prince of Zeluco Mr. John Ollivant, jun. of Manchester.—He was superbly dressed, and verified the proverb of "fine feathers making fine birds." He sustained the character very ably.

A Crier of Preston Races. Mr. James Harrop, jun. of Manchester.—In a very appropriate dress, and blowing a tin horn.

Officer of the 10th Hussars. Mr. Jones, of Oldham.—In a full-dress uniform,

Two Hussar Officers Mr. J. P. Tinperley and Mr. Wm. Brigham, of Manchester.

A College Boy. Mr. Thomas Smalley Potter, of Manchester.

An antiquated Dame. Mr. Lascelles, of Manchester.

A young Jew. Mr. Cooper, of Manchester.

In the course of the night, these two gentlemen shone conspicuously in the dance.

Don Roderigo, a Spanish Grandee. H. Signor Angelo Porta.—He wore a splandid dress of Pale blue and white, trimmed with silver, and a large ostrich plume.

A Lancashire waggoner. Mr. J. Crossley, of Manchester.—He supported the character extremely well.

An Old Jew. Mr. George Crossley.—He appeared in the same dress as at the guild in 1802, and was recognized by a lady who remembered to have then seen him in it.

Dominie Sampson. Rev. W. B. Guest, of Manchester.—He walked about, perusing Latin, and pronouncing soliloquies very solemnly.

A Pedlar. Mr. Benjamin Withington' of Manchester.—He supported the character admirably.

Locksley, the Archer of Ivanhoe. Mr. R.

C. Sharp, of Manchester.—Very characteristically dressed.

A Naval Officer. Mr. T. R. Brydeson, of Horwich.

A Letter-Carrier. Mr. Charles Payant, of Manchester.

Mr. Charles Matchett, of Manchester, was a very effective Clown.—Mr. Rycroft, of Bolton, a Jew Quill-Dealer.—Mr. Edward Kearsley, of Hindley, a Mail Guard.—Mr. Jerh. Fielding and Mr. Buckley, both of Manchester, were superbly attired in Spanish Costume.—Mr. Josh. Buckley and Mr. Richard Birley, of Manchester, were in old-fashioned full Court Dress.—Mr. Harrison was a Jew.—Mr. Farington, of Manchester, was a Sailor; his Sisters wore beautiful Fancy Dresses.—Mr. Thomas Petty, of Preston, was an excellent Irish Reaper. Mrs. Petty was a Quaker; and we understand she and her husband did not recognize each other untill they unmaskad.

Amongst the Dominos were Messrs. Richardson, Ward, Mrs. Clegg, Mrs. W. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Magnus, Dr. and Mrs. Hull, Messrs. R. Turner, Sylvester, Bentley, Law. Rd. Kay, Alex. Kay, Crirrie, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Miline, Mr. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. Redhead, Mr. Bennett. Mr. Andrews, and Mr. C. Clegg, of Manchester, &c. &c.

The *cup d'œil* of the masquerade was splendid beyond all conception to those who had never witnessed a similar exhibition, and certainly surpassed the expectations of persons who had been present at many other in London; none of which, in appearance at least, surpassed this. To those who never witnessed a masquerade, it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the imposing and magnificent scene. The fancy may, however, picture to itself the effect produced by the assemblage of nearly a thousand votaries of pleasure, attired in the most costly and singular dresses, promenading in a handsome suite of rooms, and frequently enlivened with the sallies of those who assumed characters.

In no instance was the contrast of character more highly amusing, than during the dancing of the quadrilles, which were well executed, and truly picturesque. In one of these we perceived, and were delighted with, the following collection:—Richard the Third and an Orange-girl; an exquisitely dressed African and a fair Quaker; a Clown and a Lady in a court dress; Burdolph and his Lady; a Mail-coach Guard and a Nun; a Crier of Lists and an Egyptian Queen.

The number of persons in character was out of all proportion to those in dominos; a circumstance, which, to a certain extent, had a bad effect, and detracted from the efforts of those who sustained characters, and attempted adequately to supporte them. There appeared to be too many actors, and a scanty audience, which at all times has a bad effect Several characters were certainly well sustained, and would, no doubt, have produced a much greater effect, but for the crowded state of the room.

Many incidents occurred which produced much merriment; amongst others, that of a Highwayman robbing a Jew Pedlar, who was offering a gold watch for sale to a fair lady. Whilst Isaac was expatiating in glowing terms, on the excellence of a *watch*, the Highwayman came behind him adroitly seized it, and became invisible in a moment. Isaac did not, at first, display the usual anxiety of the Jew; but after waiting a few minutes, and no return being made, he began to think the joke an earnest one, and that Turpin was not humming. On this, he set out in search of the robber, and unluckily encountered a wrong Highwayman; who, on being desired to restore the watch which he had taken in joke a few minutes before, declared he was a gentleman, and not a robber; and he thereupon gave poor Isaac his card. The real robber (who was a friend of Isaac's), after enjoying the joke for about two hours, to the great annoyance and terror of the Israelite, at length voluntarily restored the watch, and with it, peace of mind, to the alarmed owner.

The broad humour of the scene was kept up till twelve o'clock; after which, the company unmasked, and dancing commenced as at a fancy ball. There was infinite enjoyment in the recognition of friends and acquaintances in their various costumes; and the mirthful multitude did not totally separate till half-past four o'clock.

LONDON OCTOBER FASHIONS.

Morning Dress.—This elegant morning dress is of mull muslin; the body cut bias, and beautifully worked in small sprigs; a falling collar, with square corners, a little open in the front, and fastened with a pearl brooch, and trimmed all round with fine British lace. The trimming of the waist partakes of the stomacher and the jacket, it being deep and pointed to the front, with a worked star in the centre, but narrow as it approaches the sides. The sleeves are long, and trimmed at the top, and from the shoulder to the wrist, with small rosette work, united by lozenges. The bosom and cuffs are finished with a single row of worked trimming. The bottom of the skirt has a superb and novel trimming of rosettes of full or fluted work, with lace or open work in the centre. The colour of the gloves, sash, shoes, is peach-blossom. The hair in ringlets, parted so as to display the forehead.

Evening Dress.—The families of the ancient Scotch nobility were distinguished by their different plaids. That represented in the fashions for this month is the Mackenzie tartans, one of the most rich and varied in clour; it is of very rich silk. The *corsage* is made to fit the shape. The tucker is of *crape lisse*, folded *a la Farinet*, confined in the front, on each side, and on the shoulders, by pearl loops. The sleeve short and full set in a band of twisted satin, and edged with a delicate Buckinghamshire lace, ornamented with three circles of rich satin of the same colour as the dress, and united by rose-coloured knots; the band or girdle ingeniously plaited of various coloured satins, harmonizing with the sleeve and trimming at the bottom of the skirt, which is of two flounces, composed of green net and narrow rouleaus of coloured satin formed like Psyche's wings, and surmounted with a twisted rouleau of satin. Head dress, plaited satin band, with an elegant pearl ornament in the centre; feathers, birds of Paradise. Necklace, ear-rings, and bracelets, of emerald and dead gold. Lilac satin shoes, with green and rose coloured trimmings. Long white kid gloves, Chinese crape fan.

Ball and Evening full Dress.—A pink satin round dress, superbly flounced with fine blond, or with fine Mechlin lace; with festoons between the flounces of richly embossed branches of flowers in chenille and pearls; the upper flounce, which is festooned, surmounted by bouquets in bias, of large full blown white roses. Body of the same material as the dress, ornamented with chevrons reversed; short sleeves of pink satin, and fine white net. The hair arranged *a la Gabrielle*, and ornamented by a plume of white feathers. Necklace and ear-rings, composed of pearls and diamonds, set *a l' antique;* white satin shoes, and white kid gloves. The evening scarf shawl thrown over this dress is of Scottish blue silk, with a white delicately figured border.

Carriage Dress.—Petticoat of fine cambric, with superb flounces *en coquille* of India muslin richly embroidered. Spencer of satin, of Spanish fly green, ornamented with foliage trimming, and the mancherous in basket work. Tripple ruff of Urling's patent lace; hat of white satin with gold band, and full plume of marabout feathers. Spanish fly-green slippers, and white gloves. When the carriage is open, or the weather chill, a scarf shawl of *bone de Paris*, with a lively variegated border, is thrown over the shoulders.

LAW.

HORSE CHAUNTING.

G. Barber, a person of dashing appearance, and W. Goddard, who was described as being his servant, were indicted for a conspiracy to defraud the Rev. Wm. Lee, in the sale of two horses. The facts of the case were as follow:—An advertisement appeared in one of the papers, announcing for sale two horses, which were described as possessing the most complete qualifications for any and every use, and as the property of an officer in the army, who was going abroad, with a reference to a stable in Whitefriars, where they were kept. The Rev. Mr. Lee, upon seeing this advertisement, repaired to the place mentioned, where he saw Goddard, who represented himself as the groom of the other prisoner, Barber, whom he described as being a Captain in the Enniskillen Dragoons. The groom gave a dazzling description of the horses, and of their distinguished feats when out with Lord Middleton's hounds, and seemed to have a most affectionate attachment to them, and feelingly lamented that his master was about to part with them as they were a rare acquisition to any man. While this conversation was passing between the groom and the Rev. Mr. Lee, the soi disant Capt. Barber entered the stable, and reiterated all the excellent qualities of the horses, and in consequence of an observation respecting a mark on the knee of one of them, talked loudly of his honor as an officer and a gentleman, and immediately silenced Mr. Lee's scruples, by offering a warranty in writing. The price of one hundred guineas was immediately agreed upon, and a deposit of 5*l.* was at once paid by the Rev. Mr. Lee, who promised to call the next day to complete the payment. He accordingly fulfilled his promise, and retired with the Captain to a neighbouring coffee-house, to pay the balance, when the Captain spoke so highly of the honesty and qualifications of his groom, that the Rev. Mr. Lee, supposing he would have as great a bargain in the groom as the horses, agreed to take him into his service, as the

Captain professed to have no farther occasion for the valuable services of such a servant, now that he disposed of the horses; and the groom went away, as is were, to change his stable dress, to accompany Mr. Lee home with the horses. Being gone some time, Capt. Barber, said he would go and hasten his return; but the Rev. Mr. Lee, after waiting in vain for either the Captain or groom, went to the stable in search of them, when he found the door fastened, but the horses waiting outside, under the care of a third person whom he had never seen before. Judging that something wrong had taken place, he hastened to stop the payment of the cheque on Coutts's bank he had just before given Barber; but he was too late, for the parties, who had been more on the alert, had received cash for the cheque. The horses, it appeared, were not worth 15*l*.

The prisoners were found Guilty; but a question was reserved for the 2d Judges upon the construction of the fraud.

POLICE.

NEW BAILEY COURT-HOUSE.

MANCHESTER SEPTEMBER 7.

LIFE.—Captain Heaviside, of the first Dragoon Guards, appeared to a summons, to answer for a kind of Tom and Jerry frolic, in the garden and about the house of Mr. Brearey, of Moss-lane, Hulme.

It was not very easy to collect the precise nature of the transaction from the statement of the complainant; but so far as we could understand him, his charge against the gallant captain was to the following effect:—On the Sunday evening preceding, he (Mr. Brearey) was sitting quietly at supper with his wife, when he was alarmed by hearing a tremendous crash at his front door, accompanied by a great hubbub of voices. He immediately slipped out of the back door, and went round to the front to see what was the matter. On his arrival there, he found that his garden pales had been broken down; and this trespass appeared to have been committed by three or four officers and about as many girls of doubtful character, whom he found in and about the garden. On his arrival, a retreat was sounded, and the officers decamped, so that he was unable to identify any of them, except the defendant, Captain Heaviside, whom he happened to know by sight. Mr. Brearey then returned home to finish his supper, and after some time several officers, amongst whom was Captain Heaviside, came into and about the garden, and began to sing songs of a very offensive description, to the great annoyance of Mr. Brearey, his wife, and several of their neighbours; and this was kept up until past eleven o'clock. For this riot, and also for the damage done to his garden pales, he had summoned the defendant to answer. It appeared, however, that a joiner had been sent, (apparently by the officers) to repair the pales; and the only question before the magistrates therefore was, the riotous behaviour.

Capt. Heaviside, who, with four or five other officers, was *seated on the bench by the magistrates, whilst the complainant was making the charge*, denied that he had any thing to do with breaking down the pales, or that he had been in the garden at all. He told a long and not very intelligible story, of his having seen a woman beating a man, and of their having done the mischief complained of. With respect to the songs, he denied that any of them were of an improper nature. In support of his case, he called another officer, a Mr. Smith, who swore that Capt. Heaviside never was in the garden. This young man (or rather boy) was cross-examined by Mr. Foulkes for the complainant, and behaved in a very impertinent manner. When Mr. Foulkes asked a question, he replied, "What's that to you?" or "I sha'nt tell you." He was at length checked by Mr. Marriott, and then condescended to answer the questions put to him. *He admitted that he was present when the garden pales were broken, but swore that he did not know who did it.*

Mr. Brearey declared that there were several witnesses who could prove that Capt. Heaviside was in the garden, but the most important of them was very ill. He had not thought it necessary to bring any of them.

Captain Heaviside then called Lieut.-Colonel Teesdale, to prove that Mr. Brearey offered to compromise the matter for £10.

The magistrates (Mr. Marriott and Mr. Wright) retired for a short time; and on their return, Mr. Marriott said the complaint was dismissed, Mr. Brearey might prefer a bill at the sessions, if he thought proper.

Mr. Foulkes.—That we shall certainly do, sir.

Mr. Wright said he could look upon the transaction only as an attempt to extort money from Capt. Heaviside.

Mr. Foulkes.—Permit me to say one word, sir, for my client, whose complaint has been dismissed on the evidence of a person who was evidently a party in the business. I am instructed to say that Mr. Brearey was entrapped into a conversation respecting a compromise by Colonel Teesdale. However, we shall prefer a bill at the sessions; and then, probably, the matter will be fully investigated.

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, &c.

GREAT CRICKET MATCH AND DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT DARNAL.—The great cricket match between 15 Sheffield and 11 Nottingham players, for which great preparations have latterly been making on the new ground at Darnal, near Sheffield, commenced on Monday week. The contest having excited a peculiar interest in and around the town, the concourse of spectators was proportionably great; never, perhaps, on any occasion, was witnessed an assemblage at once so numerous and respectable. Sheffield seemed almost to pour out the principal part of its population, the roads being literally covered all the morning with crowds hastening to the scene of expected enjoyment. Little was it then suspected, that before the expiration of the day, the pleasure of it was to be dashed with one of the most afflicting accidents that we have had to record for some time back. The playing commenced; the weather, with the exception of one shower, was highly favourable, and all went on well till about four o'clock, when a large extent of scaffolding, which had been fitted up on the ground, near the road side, for the accommodation of several thousands of spectators, having nine tiers of seats, and being near 40 yards, long, suddenly gave way, and precipitated its unfortunate tenants one over the other to the ground. Shrieks, screams, and groans rent the air on all sides; and the scene of confusion which ensued was indescribably affecting. Every hand was instantly engaged in extricating the sufferers; every possible accomodation offered, and every vehicle put in requisition to convey them away to their respective homes. It is with painful feelings that we have to add, that two persons were killed on the spot, and between 30 and 40, more or less maimed. We dare not vouch for our correctness, although we have endeavoured to gain the best information we were able; but amidst so much distressing confusion, the extent of the mischief cannot with accuracy be yet ascertained, and even the names of the parties we could not procure. Late on Monday night, 23 cases had been admitted to the Infirmary, four or five of which were pronounced very dangerous,—*Sheffield Iris.*—We have since learned that out of the 23 persons admitted to the Infirmary, 11 only remained in the house, who we are happy to have to add, are all declared out of danger.—The game, after a contest of three days, was won by the Nottingham players.

MOST MELANCHOLY AND AFFECTING ACCIDENT.—Friday morning, as T. Jenkings, Esq. of Catherine Court, Trinity Square, London, and his daughter, Miss Sarah Hoy Jenkins, a fine young lady, about eighteen years of age, were going from Portsmouth to the Isle of Wight, in a wherry, the boat upset whilst in stays, owing to the sheet of the sail becoming entangled, and the father, daughter, and the watermen, were drifted away from the boat, and remained in the water about twenty minutes before a boat from his Majesty's Ship Ganges could arrive at the spot to take them up. M. Jenkins sustained and cheered his daughter during the whole of the time, and when the young lady was taken into the boat she grasped hold of it, and ardently kissed her father and preserver; but on being conveyed into the Ganges, it was discovered that the vital spark had departed, and the agonished parent could embrace only the inanimate, lifeless frame of his much-beloved child! His distress of mind, on the unavailing result of all the efforts so promptly used for resuscitation, is indescribable. The two watermen were saved, and, with Mr. Jenkins, are recovered from their accident.

A melancholy accident occured to Mrs. Wilbraham, of Chigwell-row, Essex, on Monday, the 9th instant. As Mrs. Wilbraham and her daughter were taking the air in a low four-wheeled carriage, near to Hog Hill House, in Hainault Forest, the box on which the footman (who was driving) was seated, suddenly gave way, and the servant was precipitated to the ground; the horse taking alarm at this circumstance, set off at full gallop on the Romford road. The two ladies were thrown with considerable violence from their seats; Mrs. Wilbraham received several most severe wounds at the back of her head, remained entirely senseless till the Wednesday evening, and then expired at her house in Chigwell row. Miss. Wilbraham was also very severely hurt, but it is to be hoped, is in a fair way of recovery. Mrs. W. was the second daughter of the late Wm. Harvey. Esq. of Chigwell, M. P. for Essex. in the years 1747, 1754, and 1761, and sister of Sir E. Harvey, the present worthy representative.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The following is a deplorable instance of the shocking consequences attending the use of spring guns; it took place a few days ago. As Mrs. Whitley, of the Kin's county, was walking in her garden, she stood on a spring gun, by which both her legs were shot off. Half an hour afterwards she was found dead by the servants, who were alarmed by her long absence.--*Freeman's Journal*, Sept. 7.

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Selections.

THE GOOD WIFE.

WRITTEN BY GEORGE CHAPMAN, IN 1598.

Let no man value at a little price
A virtuous woman's counsaile: her wing'd spirit
Is feather'd often times with heavenly words,
And (like her beauty ravishing and pure—
The weaker bodie, still the stronger soule,
When good endeavours do her powers applie,
Her love draws nearest man's felicitie.
O what a treasure is a virtuous wife!

Discreet and loving: not one gift on earth
Makes a man's life so highly bound to heaven:
She gives him double forces to endure
And to enjoy, by being one with him,
Feeling his joies and griefes with equal sense,
And (like the twins Hippocrates reports)
If he fetch sighs, she draws her breath as short;
If he lament, she melts herself in teares;
If he be glad, she triumphs; if he stirre,
She moves his way: in all things his sweet ape,
And is in alterations passing strange—
Himself divinely varied without change.
Gold is right pretious, but his price infects

With pride and avarice; authority lifts
Hats from men's heads and bows the strongest knees,
Ye cannot bend in rule the weakest hearts
Musick delights but one sense, nor choice meats—
One quickly fades, the other stirre to sinne:
But a true wife both sense and soule delights,
And mixeth not her good with any ill;
Her virtues ruling hearts all powers command;
All store without her leaves a man but poore,
And with her povertie is exceeding store;
No time is tedious with her—her true worth
Makes a true husband think his arms envold
(With her alone) a compleate world of gold,

LINES.

ON HARVEY'S FISH SAUCE, AND HARVEY'S MEDITATIONS.

Two Harveys had a mutual wish,
To please in different stations;
For one excelled in *Sauce for Fish*,
And one in "*Meditations.*"

Each had its pungent power applied,
To aid the dead and dying;
This relishes a *Sole* when *fried*,
That saves a *Soul* from *frying*.

TO MISS, PLAYING THE PIANO.

"The mind, the music, breathing from her face."—
Lord BYRON.

Whilst o'er the sweet, consenting keys,
Lady, thy dulcet touch of art
Solicits heaven-like harmonies,
Chaining at once the ear and heart,
Seems to my fancy's plastic eye
The viewless soul of music there,
In all its light and brilliancy,
Arrested ere it die on air.
And re-produced to sense of seeing,
Assuming lovelier shapes of being—
Even in thine own congenial form,
Embodied, spiritual and warm,
And breathing more than music's wile
Through thy dark eye and dimpling smile.

CHARADE.

My first gives distinction, and titles, and wealth,
Which my second approaching will soon pass away;
My whole drinks the freshning breezes of health,
And delights in the tempest and wild waters' play.

The patriot, the lover, the brave, and the wise,
Exult o'er their toils when they see me again;
But cold is my heart to their vows and their sighs,
And to me all indifferent their rapture or pain.

The pale gaze and wild cry of despair and dismay;
Mark in me nor of error nor pity a sign;
Would you see me?—Go follow the sun's parting ray,
For its last beam of beauty and glory is mine.

Varieties.

"——————————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out;
"And take upon us the mystery of things,
"As if we were God's spies."——SHAKSPEARE.

On Tuesday the 27th Aug. Mr. Auld of Ayr presented to the King through the medium of the Right Hon. the Lord Justice Clerk, a splendid library chair, formed out of the remains of the oaken rafters of Kirk Alloway which His Majesty was pleased to receive most graciously. The general design of this valuable chair is after the manner of the enriched Gothic. On the fore part of the back are formed four compartments, terminating in pointed arches, and surrounded with appropriate carvings, executed in a style of uncommon boldness and beauty. In these are placed as many tablets of polished brass, having inscribed on them, at full length, the well-known humourous and highly descriptive tale of "Tam O'Shanter;" while, on the other side, is a elevepainting by Skeen, an able Ayrshire artist representing "Heroic Tam," mounted on his grey mare Meg, and dashing onward amidst the appalling horrors of the midnight storm—

"Whiles hadd'n fast his gude blue bonnet,
Whiles crooning o'er some auld Scots sonnet,
Whiles glowring roun'wi' prudent cares,
Lest bogles catch him unawares."

NATIONALITY.—At the great civic dinner given on Saturday week by the provost and corporation of Edinburgh to his Majesty, Lord Lauderdale proposed the following toast:—"The University of Edinburgh, and may it *retain its superiority* over the other Colleges in Europe." What will Cambridge and Oxford say to this?

Cecil Clay, the councellor of Chesterfield, caused this whimsical allusion to, or pun upon his name, to be put on his gravestone: a cypher of two Cs. and, underneath, "*sum quod fui.*"

WILD PIGEONS.—The accounts of the enormous flocks in which the passengers, or wild pigeons, fly about in North America, seem to an European like the tales of Baron Munchausen; but the travellers are "all in a story." In Upper Canada, says Mr. Howison, in his entertaing "*Sketches.*" you may kill 20 or 30 at at one shot out of the masses which darken the air. And in the United States, according to Wilson the ornithologist, they sometimes desolate and lay waste a tract of country forty or fifty miles long, and five or six broad, by making it their breeding place. While in the State of Ohio, Mr. Wilson saw a flock of these birds which extended, he judged, more than a mile in breadth, and continued to pass over his head, at the rate of one mile in a minute, during four hours—thus making its whole length about 240 miles. According to his moderate estimate, this flock contained *two thousand two hundred and thirty millions, two hundred and seventy-two thousand pigeons.*

THE MAN OF THE WORLD'S DICTIONARY.

Age.—The only secret that women keep inviolably.

Attorney.—A cat that settles differences between mice.

Adversity.—The crucible of man, in which he either evaporates or is purified.

Ambassador.—A titled personage, sent by one Court to another, for the laudable purpose of acting as a spy.

Amiable Man.—One eager to please every company, and ready to sacrifice each individual. He loves no one, is loved by no one, pleases all, and is often despised by every body.

Anathemas.—Imprecation which the ministers of religion hurl upon the head of those who offend them, devoting them to eternal torments, when they have not the power to inflict upon them temporal ones.

Armies—Masses of men which sovereigns throw against one another, always as they assert, to procure glory and happiness for their respective nations. Assemblages of men, who kill, without knowing one another, in the defence of men they scarcely know.

Arrogance.—Stupidity's master-key,

Astronomy.—In this science the human mind appears in all its greatness; by it man learns its littleness.

Creeping.—An eagle finding a snail in his eyrie, asked the insect how he raised himself so high? By creeping, was the reply.

Gaiety.—"The dew of gaiety," says Montesquieu "rarely falls on perverse spirits." Louis XI. was always gloomy, and Henry IV. always cheerful.

Gratis.—A word so foreign to our manners, that it has been borrowed from a dead language.

Indiscretion.—A defect in the judgment. Young people tell what they *do*; old people, what they *have* done; fools, what they *would like* to do; and women, whatever enters their heads.

Irresolute Man.—One who passes his life in hesitating about what he shall do, and repenting of what he has done.

Melo-Drame.—A tragedy for the vulgar. Words painted upon scenes.

Prometheus.—A demi-god whom Jupiter stuck with his lightnings, for having stolen fire from heaven to animate man. An emblem of *philosophy persecuted by despotism.*

Reflection.—The power of dwelling upon examining, modifying, and combining our ideas. It *pains* the mind, it *instructs* and *hardens* the heart which it *enlightens.*

Visiting Card.—A memorial left by some one who is delighted at not having seen you.

Antipathies.—Erasmus, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it gave him a fever.—Ambrose Paré mentions a gentleman who never could see an eel without fainting.—Joseph Scaliger and Peter Abono never could drink milk.—Cardan was particularly disgusted at the sight of eggs.—Uladislaus King of Poland, could not bear to see apples.—Henry III. of France could never sit in a room with a cat.—A correspondent assures us, that the late Lord Ellenborough fainted at the sight of a Hone; —and that George the —— could never bear the sighs of an honest man.—*Scotsman.*

At the Levee at Edinburgh, the King kissed not less than a thousand ladies, old and young—

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